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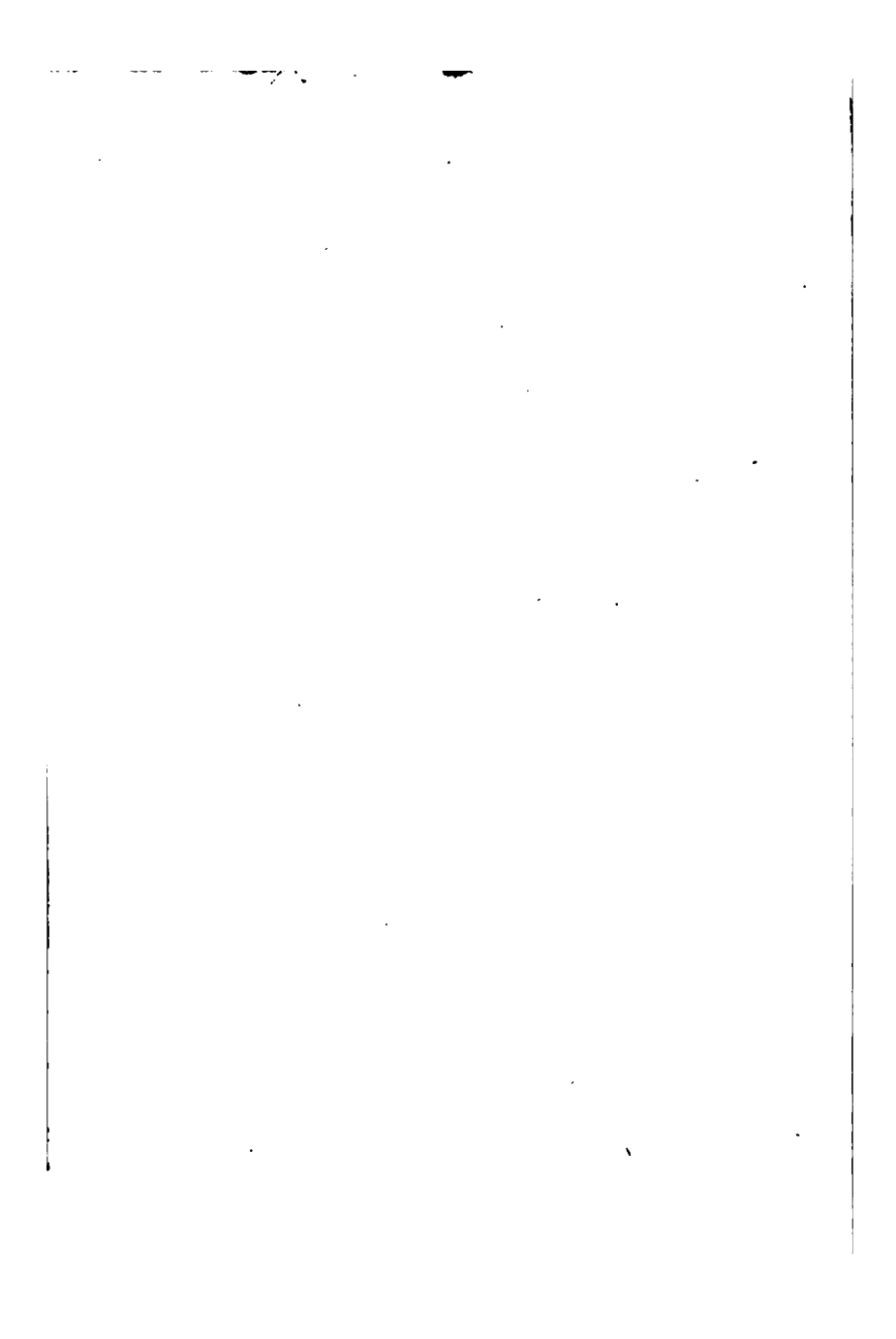
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IN
LATIN VERBS.

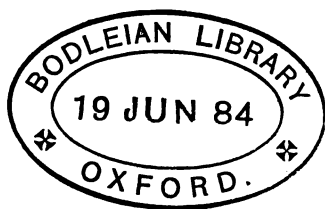
BY THE
REV. J. ROBERTSON, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF "DAILY EXERCISES IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY," "GOSPEL QUESTIONS," "DAILY READINGS IN NATURAL SCIENCE," "DAILY EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA," "EARLY LATIN EXERCISES," "ARITHMETIC FRACTIONAL," "HALF-HOUR EXAMINATION PAPERS," "DAILY READINGS IN LATIN NOUNS," "UNIVERSITY LOCAL HALF-HOUR EXAMINATION PAPERS," "EARLY FRENCH EXERCISES," ETC.



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PREFACE.



THIS part of the "Daily Readings" requires a knowledge of the Verbs, and is graduated in difficulty: beginning with simple sentences, and ending with more elaborate passages.

With each lesson is, as in the first part, an "Examination Paper," and also some "Memorabilia," which should be carefully committed to memory and repeated daily. By means of them many of the questions in the Examination Papers can be answered.

J. R.

URTON HOUSE,

ADELAIDE ROAD, N.W.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.**A.**

Hōmo sum.

Agri sunt fertilēs.

Cārī sunt părentēs.

Cără est patriă.

Rără est virtūs.

Trēcentī jūvănēs sūmūs.

Nēmo sempēr fēlix est.

Hōmīnēs mortālēs sunt.

Onērōsae sunt divitiāe.

Pēriculōsă est ambitiō.

Dulcē est paternum solum.

Iră fūrōr brēvis est.

Nēmo bēātūs est antē ōbitum.

Dux nōbīs ēt auctōr ēs.

Civēs Rōmānī estīs.

Ego tibi cārūs sempēr ēro.

Terră mājōr quām lūnă est.

Spēs est expectātiō bōnī.

Sit lux.

Ejūs bellī haec fuit causă.

Examination Paper. A.

1. Explain *subject*, *object*, and *complement*.
2. In what case is the *direct object* generally put, and in what case the *indirect*, or *remoter object*?
3. What do you understand by *copulative*?
4. How does the *Finite Verb* agree with its subject?
5. If there is no subject expressed in the Latin sentence, how do you supply it in English?
6. What case follows *Copulative Verbs*? Give examples.
7. Decline *homo, civis, spes, lux*.
8. Decline *furor brevis, id bellum, haec causa*.
9. Compare *fertilis, carus, dulcis, magnus*.
10. Give the gen. sing. of *ager*; acc. sing. of *nemo*.
gen. plur. of *juvenis*; abl. plur. of *dux*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. B.

Erant itineră duo.

Post messem cōpiă mājor ărit.

Bōnī sunt rārī.

Servūs dōmīnō bēnēvōlūs fūērăt.

Consulēs duo prō ūnō rēgē ărant.

Jam sēgēs est ūbi Trōjă fūīt.

Mēūs est hic ăgēr.

Laetitiă post victōriam ărit.

Mors ultimă lină rērum est.

Est în conspectū insulă pulcherrimă.

Aes triplex circă pectūs ărăt.

Gallōrum sūbită ăt rēpentină consiliă sunt.

Magnum vectigal est parsimōniă.

Tūūs ămicūs ăt fūi ăt ăro.

Virtūs est optimă nōbilitās.

Amicūs vērūs thēsaurūs est magnūs.

Primă nāvīs fūīt alnūs cāvătă.

Omnium mālōrum stultitiă est mătēr.

Non formōsūs ărăt, sēd ărăt făcundus Ulysses.

Vērēcundiă bōnum in ădōlescentē signum est.

Examination Paper. B.

1. What is the general order of words in translating a Latin sentence?
2. How does the adjective agree with the substantive? Give examples.
3. If the substantive in the Latin sentence is omitted, what word must be applied to the masc., fem., and neut. adj. respectively?
4. How do adjectives ending in *-dicus*, *-ficus*, *-volus*, form their comparison?
5. How are *est*, *sunt*, *erat*, *erant*, *erit*, *erunt* often rendered?
6. Give the nom. sing. of *itineræ*, *rerum*, *adolescente*.
7. Decline *itineræ duo*, *consules duo*, *omnia mala* in the plur.; and *unus rex*, *hic ager*, *magnum vectigal* in the sing.
8. Compare *magnus*, *ultra*, *pulcher*, *bonus*.
9. Give the gen. sing. of *seges*, *res*, *aes*, *pectus*.
10. What cases do these prepositions govern:—*pro*, *post*, *in*, *circa*?

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.
C.

Spērāmūs.
Mātēr āmāt.
Rustīcūs ārāt.
Fātā vōcant.
Avēs vōlant.
Latrant cānēs.
Armā sōnābant.
Sylvā stābāt.
Amātē littērās.
Multōs castrā jūvant.
Flōrēs āmāt āpīs.
Fūrōr armā mīnistrāt.
Sīdērā multā mīcant.
Mūnērā multā dēdī.
Pōmā dāt Autumnūs.
Mīlītēs fortītēr pugnābant.
Crās ītērum nāvīgābīmūs.
In hortō ambulēmūs.
Lacrymae pēr gēnās mănāvērunt.
Cantābīt vācūūs cōram latrōnē vīātor.

Examination Paper. C.

1. What case generally follows after the Transitive Verb as the direct object?

2. How many Conjugations of Latin Verbs are there, and how are they distinguished?

3. Which Conjugation is meant by the *A*, the *E*, the *I*, and the *Consonant* Conjugation respectively?

4. What do you understand by the *principal parts* of the Verb?

5. Give the princ. parts of *spero*, *amo*, *aro*, *voco*, *latro*, *ministro*, *pugno*.

6. Give the princ. parts of *do*, *sto*, *sono*, *juvo*, *mico*.

7. Give the gen. pl. of *mater*, *apis*, *avis*, *canis*, *arma*, *castra*, *flos*, *gena*.

8. Give the nom. sing. of *sidera*, *munera*, *milites*, *latrone*.

9. Give the 3rd. sing. fut. perf. of *voco*, *sono*, *sto*, *juvo*, *navigo*, *mano*, *do*.

10. Decline *munera multa* in the plur.; and *vacuus viator* in the sing.

**Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.
D.**

Pendēbīt ūvā.

Vēr prae**b**ēt flōrēs.

Vulpēs tīmēt lēōnēs.

Non lēthum tīmēo.

Nēmūs omnē vīrēbīt.

Nīhil semp**er** flōrēt.

Ancōrā nāvem tēnēt.

Jācent sūb arbōrē pōmā.

Arbōrēs umbram prae**b**ēbant.

Mīlēs tīmēt sāgittam hostīs.

Rōsae fulgent intēr lilīā mixtae.

Pastōrēs ipsae laurūs flēbant.

Lūnā trēmūlum prae**b**ēbāt lūmēn.

Quinquē tēnent coelum zōnae.

Post ēquitem sēdēt ātrā cūrā.

Pastōr carmīnē mulcēt ōvēs.

Invidīae pallōr in ōrē sēdēt.

Oves nōbīs sūam lānam prae**b**ent.

O fons, āmābilē frīgūs prae**b**ēs.

Belgae pertīnent ād infērīōrem partem Rhēnī.

Examination Paper. D.

1. Give the 3rd. sing. of the impf. ind., perf. ind., pres. subj., and plupf. subj. of *pendeo*, *timeo*, *jaceo*, *fleo*, *sedeo*, *praebeo*, *pertineo*.
2. Give the two accusatives and ablatives of *navis*.
3. Decline *laurus*.
4. What peculiarity is there in the plural of *coelum*?
5. Decline *amabile frigus*, *tremulum lumen*, *atra cura* in the sing.; and *ipsae laurus*, *quinque zonae*, *nemus omne* in the plur.
6. Distinguish between *obitus*, *exitus*, *interitus*, *exitium*, *mors*, *lethum*, *nex*, and *fatum*.
7. Give the princ. parts of *pendeo*, *fulgeo*, *misceo*, *fleo*, *sedeo*, *mulceo*.
8. Give the nom. sing. of *ore*, *flores*, *leones*, *lilia*.
9. Decline *ver*, *vir*, *vis*.
10. Compare *ater*, *amabilis*, *inferus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.**E.**

Ossă tēgīt tūmūlūs.

Omnīā vincīt āmōr.

Cornūā lūnae dēcrescunt.

Spē vivīmūs.

Dic mīhī vērūm.

Ago tībī grātīās.

Ventōrum pătēr rēgīt nāvem.

Lēthī vīs rāpūīt rāpīetquē gentēs.

Quercūs ingentēs tendit rāmōs.

Mercătōr rēficīt nāvēs quassās.

Spargē rōsās, prēmē vīnum.

Nīhil sempēr flōrēt, aetās succēdīt aetātī.

Pēr mārē, pēr terrās, pēr flūmīnā currīs.

Quaerīt āquās īn āquīs Tantalūs.

Fortīā taurōrum corpōrā frangīt ōpūs.

Tēnērās dēfendo ā frīgōrē myrtōs.

Vivē mēmōr lēthī ; fūgīt hōrā.

Rārō scēlestum dēsērūīt poenā.

En ! quō discordīā cīvēs perduxīt mīsēros.

Șolem ē mundō tollunt, quī āmicītiām ē vitā
tollunt.

Examination Paper. E.

1. What is the construction of the *Relative*? Give an example.

2. Give the 2nd. sing. pres. imperat. of *facio*, *fero*, *dico* and *duco*.

3. *Spe vivimus*. Why is *spe* in the Ablative case?

4. What case do verbs of *giving* govern? Give an example.

5. What case follows after an Adjective signifying memory? Give an example.

6. What peculiarity has the conjugation of Verbs of the third conj. ending in *-io*?

7. Give the princ. parts of *vinco*, *ago*, *curro*, *tollo*.

8. Give the nom. sing. of *ossa*, *cornua*, *mihi*, *corpora*, *flumina*.

9. Decline *vis*, *ver*, *vir*.

10. Give the abl. sing. of *mare*; dat. sing. of *civis*, acc. sing. of *opus*; dat. plur. of *aetas*; gen. plur. of *pater*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

F.

Pax Cērērem nutrit.

Pătēr filiū sēpēlivērāt.

Discītē lānam mollirē.

Vaccae pēr campōs mŭgiēbant.

Vēnient jŭvēnēs.

Mānūs impiā saevīt.

Jam vēnīt aestās torridā.

Vēnīt post plŭvīās ūnā sērēnā diēs.

Paucī vēnīunt ād sēnectūtem.

Sī mē āmās, ād mē vēnītō.

Vēnīēt tācītō curvā sēnectā pēdē.

Dum fēlīs dormīt, sāliunt mūrēs.

Quī cŭpiēt, mētŭēt quōquē.

Fēriunt summōs fulminā montēs.

Sōnūs trēpidās aūrēs fēriēt.

Ad sōlītōs fontēs vēnissent.

Nātūrā ōcŭlōs membrānīs tēnŭissīmīs vestīvīt.

Ut civēs mīhi ōbēdiant, ipsē lēgībŭs ōbēdiam.

Pāriētēs templī intēriōrēs tābŭlīs vestiēbant.

Festīnātē ut pŭrōs lātīcēs hauriātīs.

Examination Paper. F.

1. What do you understand by *co-ordinate* and *subordinate conjunctions* ?
2. Name the *co-ordinate* conjunctions.
3. Name the *subordinate* conjunctions.
4. What *mood* generally follows most of the subordinate conjunctions ?
5. What case follows Verbs of *obeying* and *opposing* ?
6. Give the pres. inf., perf. ind. and sup. of *sepelio*, *venio*, *salio*, *ferio*, *haurio*.
7. Give the 3rd. sing. fut. simp. of *nutrio* ; 2nd. pl. pres. subj. of *dormio* ; the 3rd. pl. pf. ind. of *disco* ; 1st. pl. impf. ind. of *saevio* ; 2nd. pl. pres. imperat. of *venio* ; 3rd. sing. impf. subj. of *salio*.
8. Decline *manus impia*, *aestas torrida*, *una serena dies* in the sing. ; and *summi montes*, *trepidæ aures*, *soliti fontes* in the plur.
9. Compare *juvenis*, *intra*, *superus*, *tenuis*.
10. Decline *sonus*, *lex*, *civis*, *paries*, *mus*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.
G.**

Temporā mūtantūr.

Praemiā dentūr.

Dirā pārantūr bellā.

Jūcundum est laudārī.

Virtūtī hōnōr dātūr.

Nōs spērāmūs laudārī.

Dātae sunt lēgēs.

Dē tē fābūlā narrātūr.

Dātūs est tibi plausūs.

Ut āmērīs, āmābilīs esto.

Dūrā molli saxā cāvāntūr āquā.

Sol rūit ēt montēs umbrantūr.

Ventīs āgītātūr ingens pīnūs.

Dēi prōvidentiā mundūs administrātūr.

Dātum est Neptūnō mārītīmum regnum.

Est calcandā sēmēl vīā lēthī.

Sol lōcātūr īn mēdiā mundi sēdē.

Nēquē āmābīs, nēquē āmābērīs.

īn mēdiā convallē praeliūm rēdintēgrātūr.

Animī imprōbī sempēr crūciāntūr poenae tīmōrē.

Examination Paper. G.

1. What do you understand by *Passive Voice* ; why is it so called ?

2. When two Verbs come together, in what mood is the *latter* put ?

3. What is the *Periphrastic* Conjugation ?

4. What tenses form the *principal parts* of *Passive Verb* ?

5. Decline *tempus, virtus, plausus, ventus, pinus*.

6. Translate *summus mons, media aqua, ima quercus, reliquu n opus*.

7. Give the 1st. pers. sing. of all the tenses in the *Passive Voice* of *do*.

8. In what case is the *direct object* generally placed, the *remoter object*, the *instrument*, *cause*, or *manner of an object* ?

9. How does the *Relative* agree with its antecedent ?

10. Give the 3rd. plur. impf. ind. pass. of *narro* ; the 2nd. sing. fut. simp. pass. of *laudo* ; and 3rd. sing. plupf. subj. act. of *crucio*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. H.

Dŭ urbs obsĭdēbātŭr.
 Dentē timentŭr aprĭ.
 Părentēs sempĕr tĭmēantŭr.
 Fossae complēri incĭpĭēbant.
 Amphōrae pĕcūniā complentŭr.
 In dĭtĭonē Germānōrum tēnēbantŭr.
 A finĭbŭs Gallōrum prōhibentŭr.
 Hostēs dēbent ā finĭbŭs arcērĭ.
 Saepĭŭs dē ēādēm rē mōnēbĭmĭnĭ.
 Nŭmērŭs hōmĭnum indĭēs augētŭr.
 Augēbātŭr auxĭlĭi quōtĭdĭē spēs.
 Curāvĭt ūt mēmōriā quōtĭdĭē exercērētŭr.
 Et multĭtŭdo ēt dŭcēs hāc rē mōventŭr.
 Undĭquē nātŭrā lōcĭ continēmŭr.
 Ridentŭr mālā quĭ compōnunt carmĭnā.
 Scēlŭs plŭs quā m scēlērĭs poenā tĭmēātŭr.
 Vix hŭjŭs scēlērĭs infāmĭā dēlēbĭtŭr.
 Multĭtŭdĭnē nāvĭum perterrĭtĭ sŭmŭs.
 Impĕrāvĭt ūt dŭae lĕgĭōnēs ĩn Itālĭā rētĭnērentŭr.
 Accĭdĭt ūt clāmōrē ēt flētŭ omniā complērentŭr.

Examination Paper. H.

1. What do you understand by *Impersonal Verbs*; by what other name are they sometimes called; to what conjugation do they generally belong?

2. Compare *diu, saepe, multum, vehementer*.

3. Decline *eadem res* in the sing.; and *duae legiones* in the plur.

4. Compare *malus, senex, inferus, dives*.

5. What case follows Verbs of *giving, declaring* and *taking away*?

6. Give the 2nd. sing. and plur. of the imperative of *facio, fero, dico, and duco*.

7. Give the 1st. sing. impf. subj. act. and pass. of *capio, audio, obsideo, incipio, compleo*.

8. Decline *spes, urbs, finis, dux, scelus, clamor, fletus*.

9. Give the 3rd. sing. pf. ind. pass. of *deleo, augeo, perterreo, compleo*.

10. What case follows Adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, memory, fear*, etc.?

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

I.

Dūbium gēritūr bellum.

Nostrā corpōrā vertuntūr.

In vinculā conjiciuntūr.

Pontem jūbēt rescindī.

Ab injuriā prōhibītus est.

Mōtus ānimī rēgi dēbent.

Sōlis occāsū nāvēs solvuntūr.

Trāhīmūr omnēs laudīs stūdiō.

Tempōrē compescītūr irā lēonum.

Vincuntūr mollī pectōrā dūrā prēcē.

Ingentī rāmōrum umbrā prōtēgīmūr.

Res summā aequitātē constātūtā est.

Ferrēus assidūō consūmītūr annūlūs ūsū.

Dicī bēātūs antē ōbitum nēmo dēbēt.

Partūriēt montēs, nascētūr ridiculūs mūs.

Omnēs patriae dulcī tanguntūr āmōrē.

Tuā res āgītūr, pāriēs quum proximūs ardēt.

Amicūs certūs in rē incertā cernītūr.

Primō adventū vērīs sparguntūr sēmīnā frūgum.

Ad eas rēs conficiendās Orgētōrix dēligītūr.

Examination Paper. I.

1. In what cases are *duration of time*, *point of time*, *measure of space*, respectively put? Give examples.

2. Explain *inceptive*, *desiderative*, *frequentative*, *diminutive* Verbs. Give examples.

3. Give an example of a *gerund construction*, and of a *gerundive construction*.

4. Compare *dubius*, *mollis*, *superus*, *ferreus*, *prope*, *prae*, *vetus*.

5. Give the princ. parts of *gero*, *verto*, *conjicio*, *jubeo*, *rescindo*, *prohibeo*, *traho*.

6. Give the 1st. pers. sing. fut. simp. and perf. act. and pass. of *solvo*, *vinco*, *consumo*, *dico*, *tango*.

7. Decline *adventus*, *ver*, *frugem*, *precem*.

8. Decline *nostra corpora*, *ae res conficiendae* in the plur. ; and *dulcis amor*, *tua res* in the sing.

9. Distinguish between *rēgi* and *rēgī*.

10. What supplies the place of the *gen.* and *abl.* of *nemo*?

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.**J.**

Vox auditur.

Pūniuntōr fūrēs.

Lōcum mūnirī jussit.

Fīnītūr lābōr agricōlae.

Vitā rēpēriētūr brēvis.

Discīpuli ērūdientūr.

Pellībūs fōrārum vestīēbantūr.

Non jūcundum est pūnirī.

Undīquē hostēs circumvēniēbantūr.

Erūdīuntūr pūērī littērīs ēt artībūs.

Sītīs nullā āquā finīēbātūr.

Nēmo īn urbē sēpēlitōr nēvē ūritōr.

Lōcūs egrēgiē nātūrā mūnītūs rēpēritūr.

Bōnae lēgēs sancīantūr ā princīpībūs.

Oppīdum sylvīs pālūdībūsqūē mūnītum ērāt.

Nūtrītūr ventō, ventō restinguītūr ignīs.

Utrāquē rē oppīdōrum oppugnātīō impēdiēbātūr.

Edixīt ūt tālīā scēlērā pūnīrentūr.

Chāmaelēon nēquē cībō nēquē pōtū nūtrītūr.

Impērāvīt ūt lōcā castellīs commūnīrentūr.

Examination Paper. J.

1. What do you understand by *heterogeneous* Nouns?
Give examples.

2. Translate *summus mons, ima quercus, reliquum opus*.

3. What is meant by *the sequence of tenses*; what is the general rule respecting it?

4. Distinguish between *sitis* and *sitis*.

5. Give the gen. sing. and gen. of *vox, locus, fur, agricola, ars, ignis, potus*.

6. Decline *vita brevis, nulla aqua* in the sing.; and *bonae leges, talia scelera* in the plur.

7. Compare *brevis, bonus, magnus, diu, dives, senex, inferus, intus*.

8. Give the gen. and dat. sing. of *uterque*.

9. Give the princ. parts act. and pass. of *punio, reperio, sepelio, sancio*.

10. Give the 1st. sing. impf. ind., fut. perf., perf. subj., pres. subj., act. and pass. of *munio, circumvenio, estinguo, impero*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. K.

Acrēs vēnābōr aprōs.

Sic vivē, sic mōrērē.

Fūgācēs annī lābuntūr.

Nōn omnīs mōriār.

Bellum rēnōvārē cōnābītūr.

Audī multā, paucā lōquērē.

Eō cum lēgionibūs prōficiscītūr.

Cānis lēpōris vestigiā sēquītūr.

Discordiā rēs maxīmae dilābuntūr.

Dēbēmūs imītārī agrōs fertilēs.

Vivē piūs, mōriērē fēlix.

Adolescentis est mājōrēs nātū rēvērēri.

Pūērī discant aspērā multā pātī.

Turpē est āliūd lōquī, āliūd sentīrē.

Mors ēt fūgācem persēquītūr vīrum.

Tempōrē lentā pātī fraenā dōcentūr ēquī.

Fēlicēs sēquēris, mors, mīsēros fūgis.

Ipsē in Galliā mōrārī constitūtērāt.

Vix tōt dōlōrēs itērum expēriēmūr.

Hōmīnēs virtūtē mētīmūr non fortunā.

Examination Paper. K.

1. Define *deponent* Verbs.
2. Give the princ. parts of *venor, vereor, utor, partior*.
3. What do you understand by an *Elliptic* Genitive?
4. From what do *morere, loquere, pati, metimur* come?
5. Give the gen. plur. of *aper, canis, lepus, res*.
6. Compare *acer, fugax, magnus, fertilis, felix, miser, vetus*.
7. Decline *alius, ipse, acer*.
8. Give the princ. parts of *vivo, morior, labor, conor, proficiscor, debeo, disco, patior, loquor, moror, experior, metior*.
9. Give the 2nd. plur. fut. ind. and impf. subj. of *venor, vivo, morior, moror, patior, sentio, metior, reveoreor*.
10. What kind of noun is *frenum*? Give three other examples.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

L.

Vitā cēlārī non possunt.
Id fierī vētābant.
Sī possem, ōpem tibi ferrem.
I prae, sēquār.
Perfēr ēt obdūrā.
Nōlī sempēr lōquī.
Auxīliū tū mīhi ferrē pōtēs.
Cītō pēdē praetērīt actās.
Non dūbītant flūmēn transīrē.
Rēdēunt jam grāmīnā campīs.
Pōētā nascītūr non fit.
Tēlā conjectā vitārē non possunt.
Itē quō fortūnā vōcāt.
Pinūs dē montībūs ingentēs fertīs.
Sī vīs mēcum collōquī, ādēās.
Nōlī imītārī mālōs mēdicōs.
Sī vīs āmārī, āmā.
Auxīliū lātūrī ērant.
Utrum hōrum māvīs accīpē.
Nolitē divitiās cōācervārē.

Examination Paper. L.

1. What peculiarity belongs to the following nouns,
opem, precem, vicem, vis ?
2. Distinguish between *auxilium* and *auxilia*,
castrum and *castra*, *copia* and *copiae*, *littera* and
litterae.
3. How is the preposition *cum* used with *me, te, se*,
etc. ?
4. Define *irregular* or *anomalous* Verbs.
5. Give the princ. parts of *possum, volo, nolo, malo*,
fero, feror, eo, edo, queo, nequeo.
6. What is the passive form of *facio* ?
7. Give the *gerunds*, and *nom.* and *gen. sing.* of the
pres. partic. of *eo*.
8. Give the 3rd sing. perf. ind. and pres. subj. of
veto, praetereo, accipio, redeo, nolo.
9. Decline *ego, tu, flumen, pinus, mons, uter, hic*.
10. Write out the imperative of *fero, eo, sequor*,
nolo.

Verde, Dr.

Examination Paper. M.

1. In what mood is the Verb put in an indirect question?
2. Distinguish between the use of *sive*, whether, and *utrum*, whether.
3. What is the construction for Verbs of *accusing*, *convicting*, *condemning*, etc.?
4. Translate *capitis damnare* and *capitis absolvere*.
5. Give the 1st sing. pres. ind. of *tulit*, *feci*, *perit*, *nonvis*, *mavis*.
6. Compare *saepe*, *amarus*, *juvenis*, *exterus*, *dives*, *dubius*.
7. Give the 3rd plur. simp. fut. and impf. subj. of *possum*, *redeo*, *edo*, *aufero*, *fi*, *facio*.
8. Give the princ. parts of *fero*, *dico*, *malo*, *praetereo*, *aufero*, *quaero*.
9. Decline *domus*. How is *domi* used?
10. Give the gen. sing. of *alter*; the abl. plur. of *duo*; gen. plur. of *tu*; abl. sing. of *opem*; dat. sing. of *rus*; voc. sing. masc. of *meus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. N.

Signō dātō, clāmōr ingens ōrītūr.

Pūdōrē āmissō, omnīs virtūs rūīt.

His constitūtīs rēbūs, Caesār solvīt.

Inēuntē vērē hīrundīnēs rēdēunt.

Mē dūcē, tūtūs ēris.

Gallī, rē cognītā, obsidiōnem rēlinquunt.

Mūtātō nōmīnē, dē tē fābulā narrātūr.

Rēgībūs exactīs, consulēs crēātī sunt.

Caesār, obsidiībūs acceptīs, exercītum ād mārē
rēduxīt.

Quō vīsō, cervūs aufūgīt, ēt lēōnī longē percurrīt.

Commissā mox pugnā, ēlēphantōrum auxiliō vicīt.

Militēs, clāmōrē sublatō, tēlā īn hostēs immīsērunt.

Causā cognītā, cāpītīs absōlūtūs, pēcuniā multātūs
est.

Quō conspectō, vulpēs, carnem cūpiēns, accurrīt.

Armīs obsidiībusquē acceptīs, prōfectus est.

Magnīs cōpiīs cōactīs, praeliūm commīsērunt.

Examination Paper. N.

1. Explain the *Ablative absolute*.
2. Decline *clamor ingens, pudor amissus, omnis virtus* in the sing.; and *hae constitutae res* in the plur.
3. Decline *iniens, caput, caro*.
4. Give the princ. parts of *do, orior, amitto, solvo, redeo, cognosco, curro, percurro, tollo, vinco*.
5. Distinguish between *mōrērē, mōrērē, and mōrērē*; *fūgīt* and *fūgīt*; *vincīs* and *vincīs*.
6. Give the meanings of *auxilium, auxilia; castrum, castra; copia, copiae; littera, litterae*.
7. Give the 3rd plur. pres., impf., fut. ind. and subj. of *orior, in eo, sum, aufugio*.
8. Give the gen. plur. of *miles*; abl. sing. of *mare*; dat. sing. of *ver*; gen. plur. of *dux*.
9. From what do the following words come: *sublato, absolutus, leoni, carnem*?
10. Compare *juvenis, diu, magnopere*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

O.

Antŭochō fŭgātō, Crētam ād Gortŷnŷos vĕnīt.

Illī, plurībŭs submissīs cōhortībŭs, rĕpelluntŭr.

Caesār, cognītō consilĭō ĕōrum, ād flumĕn exer-
cĭtum duxīt.

Progrĕdientē aetātē, hōmĭnēs fiunt in dĭēs mĭtĭōrēs.
Spĕculātōrībŭs ĩn omnēs partēs dimissīs, ĭtĕr
explōrāt.

Commissō praelĭō, fŭgātīs sŭīs, ipsē vulnĕrātŭs ĩn
castrā rĕdīt.

Sĕnex quĭdam, fascē ĩn hŭmĕrōs sublātō, dōmum
rĕdirē coepīt.

Hōc responsō cognītō Carthāgĭniensēs Annĭbālem
dōmum rĕvōcārunt.

Condītā cĭvĭtātē, quam ex nōmĭnē sŭō Rōmam
vōcāvīt, haec ĕgīt.

Hostĭŭm cognītō consilĭō, cum vĭgintĭ quinquē
cōhortībŭs prōficiscĭtŭr.

Tālī cōhortātĭōnē milĭtum factā, classīs āb utrisquē
ĭn praelĭum dĕdŭcĭtŭr.

Prōconsŭl, ĩmpĕdimentīs āmissīs, prōfŭgīt.

Examination Paper. O.

1. What is the force of *sub* in composition?
2. How are *motion to a place*, *motion from a place*, and *at a place* expressed in Latin?
3. Explain the *locative case*.
4. Distinguish between *fugo* and *fugio*; *moror* and *morior*; *vinco* and *vincio*.
5. Give the abl. sing. of *iter*; abl. plur. of *fascis*; gen. pl. of *senex*; dat. sing. of *domus*.
6. Decline *uterque*, *quidam*, *is*.
7. Give the princ. parts of *venio*, *progredior*, *redeo*, *tollo*, *ago*, *proficiscor*.
8. Give the Latin for 35, 42, 27, 56, 123.
9. Compare *multus*, *mitis*, *senex*, *nequam*, *malevolus*, *prae*, *acriter*, *vetus*, *faciliter*.
10. Give the 2nd sing. pres. subj. of *progredior*; 3rd pl. impf. subj. of *fugo*; 2nd pl. fut. pf. of *revoco*; 3rd pl. fut. simp. of *redeo*; 2nd sing. fut. simp. of *venio*; 2nd plur. pf. ind. of *tollo*; 1st pl. fut. pf. of *mitto*; 1st sing. plupf. subj. of *ago*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. P.

Non dubitō quī urbem expugnāverint.

Non dubium est, quī filiōs amāverit.

Non dubium est, quī tē amātūrus sit.

Improbū est, quī scit bēnēficiū accipere nescit
reddere.

Accipi tuās littēras, in quibus tuum erga mē
amorem cognōvi.

Fortis est quī se vincit.

Haec fabulā docet dissimiliā non debere coniungere.

Docet haec fabulā adolescentiam exemplis instrui.

Druidēs magnum nūmerum versūum ediscere
dicuntur.

Ferrum, nisi exercetur, robiginē conteritur.

Non sum tam imprudens, ut verbis speciosis
decipiar.

Spē fallaci, mulierēs, deceptae estis; cavete, ne
iterum decipiāmini.

Desilite, commilitonēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus
prodere.

Examination Paper. P.

1. For what does *quin* stand ; and by what mood is it followed ?
2. What is an *oblique* or *indirect* sentence ?
3. How do you construe a sentence in the *oblique enunciation* ?
4. How does the relative agree with its antecedent ?
5. What cases are governed by the following prepositions :—*e, in, erga, coram, supra, sine, ab, ad, prae* ?
6. Give the gen. sing. and gend. of *urbs, filius, sol, versus, robigo, spes*.
7. Give the voc. sing. of *filius, mundus, Deus*.
8. Give the princ. parts of *tollo, fero, doceo, instruo, edisco, contero, decipio, caveo, desilio, prodo*.
9. Give the 2nd sing. fut. simp. of *tollo* ; 3rd sing. plupf. subj. of *cognosco* ; 2nd pl. pres. subj. of *doceo* ; 3rd sing. impf. subj. of *contero* ; 2nd pl. fut. simp. of *accipio* ; 2nd pl. impf. subj. of *nolo*.
10. Compare *dubius, purus, magnus, fallax*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

Q.

Hæc rē adducti fidem intēr sē dant.

A lūpō dentē, ā taurō cornū pētīmūr.

Ut umbrā corpūs sēquitūr, sic virtutem glōriā.

Scythae lactē et mellē vescēbantūr, pellībūs
ūtēbantūr.

Quō fatā trāhant retrābantqūe sēquāmūr.

Tibi grātulōr; mīhi gaudēō; tē amō, tuā tūēōr.

Stērīlēs āvenae in agrīs nascuntūr.

Lūpūs insidiās pēcōri mēditātūr.

Non hostem sēd angustias itinēris vērēbantūr.

Sēquērē mē: in bellum prōficiscimūr.

Mēmentō ignōtis prōdessē.

Finirē mēmentō tristitiām.

Aequam mēmentō rēbūs in ardūis servārē mentem.

Cūpō ut tū et sōrōr tuā quam brevissimō tempōrē
ad nōs rēdētis.

Complūrībūs expugnātis oppidīs, Caesar stātūt
expectandum classem.

Sāpientis est irae et cūpīditati impērārē.

Examination Paper. Q.

1. What cases are governed by *utor, vescor, gratulor, tueor, prosum, impero* ?

2. What do you understand by *defective* Verbs ?
Give examples.

3. Explain *composite subject*, and give the rule respecting it.

4. How is *quam* with the superlative construed ?

5. What do you understand by *deponent* Verbs ?
Give examples.

6. Decline *haec res, sterilis avena, aequa mens, tua soror, breve tempus*.

7. From what do the following words come :—*dente, lacte, melle, pellibus, agris* ?

8. Decline *ego, tu, is, ille, hic, qui*.

9. Give the princ. parts of *do, peto, sequor, traho, prosum, cupio, redeo, statuo*.

10. Give the nom. sing. and gend. of *itineris, rebus, tempore, oppidis, pecori, fata, cornu*.

**Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.
R.**

In urbē tōtā flētūs gēmītusquē fiēbant.
 Plōrātūr lacrymīs āmissā pēcūniā vērīs.
 Hōrum vōcībūs magnōpērē perturbābantūr.
 In praeliō citā mors vēnīt, aut victōriā laetā.
 Tempōrā mūtāntūr ēt nōs mūtāmūr īn illīs.
 Namquē ipsōrum nāvēs ād hunc mōdum factae
 armātaequē ērant.
 Brēvē tempūs aetātīs sātis est longum ād bēnē
 bēātēquē vivendum.
 His rēbūs cognītīs ā captīvīs perfūgīsquē Caesar,
 praemissō ēquitātū, confestim lēgiōnēs sub-
 sēquī jussit.
 Cārīnae ālīquantō plānīōrēs, quām nostrārum
 nāvium, quō faciīlūs vādā ac dēcessum aestūs
 excipērē possent.
 M. Antōnīūs, classē ād Actīum fūgātā, spē omni
 āmissā, īn Aegyptum confūgit.
 Vivō Annībālē, Rōmānī sēsē āb insidiīs tūtōs non
 essē arbitrābantūr.
 Ducībūs dēerāt prūdentiā, militībūs fortītudo.

Examination Paper. R.

1. What adjectives make the gen. sing. to end in *-ius*, and the dat. sing. in *-i*?
2. Give the rule respecting the *acc. of the gerund*.
3. With what is the *abl. of measure* frequently used?
4. How is *quo* translated in a comparative sentence?
5. Decline *urbs tota*, *cita mors*, *hic modus* in the sing.; and *lacrymae verae*, *carinae planiores*, *nostrae naves* in the plur.
6. Give the gen. sing. and gend. of *fletus*, *gemitus*, *vox*, *tempus*, *perfuga*, *equitatus*, *legio*, *aestus*.
7. Of what Verb is *fio* the passive?
8. Compare *magnopere*, *satis*, *bene*, *beate*, *planus*, *faciliter*, *humilis*.
9. How is *motion to a place* expressed in Latin?
10. Give the princ. parts of *vivo*, *subsequor*, *jubeo*, *excipio*, *possum*, *fugo*, *confugio*, *desum*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. S.

Nihil bonum est, nisi quod honestum: nihil malum, nisi quod turpe.

Philosophiā, mātēr omnium bonarum artium, nōs primū ad Dēi cultum, dēinde ad jū hōminum, tum ad modestiam, magnitudinemquē animi erudit.

Ut hirundinēs aestivō tempōre praestō sunt, frigōre pulsae recedunt; ita falsi amici serēnō vitae tempōre praestō sunt, simūl atquē h̄yemem fortunae viderint, avolant omnēs.

In mundō Dēus est, quī rēgit, quī gūbernāt, quī cursum astrōrum, quī mūtātīōnēs tempōrum, rērum vicissitudinēs ordīnesquē conservāt, terrās ac mariā contemplans, hōminum commōdā vītasquē tūētūr.

Constāt rempublicam nequē vī hostiū, nequē irā Dēorum, sēd sūorum civiū luxuriā, cūpīditatē, discordiā cecidissē.

Vīr bonus est, quī prōdest quibūs pōtest, nocēt autem nemini.

Examination Paper. S.

1. What do you understand by *apposition* ?
2. Explain *clauses*.
3. What do you mean by the *relative clause* ?
4. In what case is *time when* put ?
5. In what case is the latter of two substantives put ?
6. Give the gen. plur. of *mater, Deus, cursus, mare, civis, ordo*.
7. Decline *respublica, vis, hyems*.
8. Give the princ. parts of *erudio, video, tueor, cado, pello, noceo*.
9. Decline *omnes bonae artes* in the plur. ; and *falsus amicus* in the sing.
10. Give the 3rd plur. fut. simp. of *avolo, erudio, tueor* ; the 2nd sing. impf. subj. of *recedo, contemplor, cado* ; the 1st plur. plupf. ind. of *guberno, sum, video*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

T.

Hostium repentinus adventus magis conturbat,
quàm expectatus: et maris subita tempestas
terret navigantes vehementius, quàm antè
provisâ.

Rex mitis, irae suae immemor, nautis his iterum
favēbat.

Vulpes, quae nunquam leonem viderat, quum ei
forte occurrisset, ita est perterrita, ut paene
moreretur formidine. Eundem conspictâ
iterum, timuit quidem, sed nequaquam, ut
antea. Tertio illi obviam facta, ausa est
etiam propius accedere, eumque alloqui.

Studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant;
secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac
solatium praebent; delectant domi, non im-
pediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrin-
antur, rusticantur.

Solis occasu suas copias Arivistus, multis et illatis
et acceptis vulneribus, in castra reduxit.

Acritur utrinque pugnatum est.

Examination Paper. T.

1. Explain *prolative genitive* and *objective genitive*.
2. What case follows Verbs compounded of *bene*, *male*, *satis*, *re*?
3. What case follows *obviam*? Give an example.
4. Compare *mitis*, *multus*, *multiloquus*, *magnificus*, *magnopere*, *acriter*.
5. Translate *domi*, *foris*, *militias*.
6. What case is governed by *immemor*, *faveo*, *utor*, respectively?
7. How may a Latin *impersonal passive* be translated in English?
8. Distinguish between *morēretur* and *morāretur*; *mōri* and *mōri*; *moriuntur* and *morientur*.
9. Give the princ. parts of *faveo*, *occurro*, *curro*, *morior*, *alloquor*, *infero*.
10. Give the nom. sing. and gend. of *formidine*, *senectutem*, *occasu*, *vulneribus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

U.

Tantă fuit sēnis ejūs āvāritiā, ut paupērībūs
pēcūniam dārē nollēt.

In eodē prātō pascēbantūr trēs bōvēs in maxīmā
concordiā, ēt sic āb omni fērārūm incursiōnē
tūti ērant. Sēd dissidiō intēr illōs ortō,
singūli ā fērīs pētiti ēt lāniāti sunt. Fābulā
docēt quantum bōni sūt in concordiā.

Quid praecipūum in rēbūs hūmānis est? Vitia
dōmūissē. Hāc nullā est mājor victōriā.
Multi sunt, quī urbēs, quī pōpūlōs hābuerē in
pōtestatē; paucissimī, quī sē.

In rēfērendā grātiā dēbēmūs imitārī agrōs fertilēs,
quī plūs multō affērunt, quā accēpērunt.
Etēnim sī non dūbitāmūs officiā conferrē in
ēōs, quōs spērāmūs nobīs prōfūtūrōs, quālēs
in ēōs essē dēbēmūs, quī jam prōfuerunt?

Quae nātīō non cōmitātem, non bēnēvolentiām,
non grātum ānimum diligit? Quae sūperbos,
quae mālēfīcos, quae crūdēlēs, quae ingrātos
non odit?

Examination Paper. U.

1. What words govern a *genitive of the thing measured*?
2. Translate *id temporis, id aetatis, quid aetatis*?
3. Explain the *gerundive construction*.
4. Decline *senex, pauper, idem, bos*.
5. Go through the pres. ind., fut. perf., fut. simp., pres. subj. and impf. subj. of *nolo*.
6. Give the princ. parts of *do, pasco, pascor, orior, peto, doceo, domo, refero, affero, confero, prosum*.
7. Decline *is, quis, ille, se*.
8. Compare *senex, pauper, magnus, bonus, multus, fertilis, intus, similis, maleficus*.
9. What case follows after a *comparative* adjective?
10. Give the 1st sing. imperf. subj. of *refero, domo, debeo, sum, imitor, prosum, diligo*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

V.

Haec à me scripta sunt ut te horter et moneram ne
id facias.

In faucibus lupi os inhaeserat. Mercēde igitur
conducit gruem, qui illud extrahat. Hoc
grus longitudinē colli facillē effecit. Quum
autem mercēdem postularet, subridens lūpus
et dentibus infrendens, num tibi, inquit,
parvā merces videtur, quod caput incolumē
ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?

Cineas praestanti sapientia vir, ut immōdicās regis
Pyrrhi cupiditatēs coerceret, interrogavit,
quid, devictis Rōmānis, agere constituissēt.
Atque Pyrrhō alias victorias nasciturās esse
demonstrantē, subjecit: Quid igitur, confectis
istis omnibus, acturi sumus? Tum rex pacis,
ait, et otii donis fruēmur. Excipit Cineas:
Quid igitur vetat, o rex, quin statim his
fruamur, quum praesto sint? Novis autem
bellis amitti possunt.

Nihil honestius quam pro patria mori.

Examination Paper. V.

1. What preposition is used with the abl. of the Agent after a Passive Verb?
2. What case indicates *cause, instrument, manner, price*, etc.?
3. How is the *case of quality* expressed in Latin?
4. How is "*ut*" with the subj. expressing *purpose* to be translated?
5. Distinguish between *ŏs* and *ōs*; *rēgŏs* and *rēgŏs*; *agere* and *aggere*; *nŏvi* and *nōvi*.
6. From what do the following words come:—*inhaeserat, gruem, mercedem, faucibus, extraxisti, devictis*?
7. What kind of Verb is *ait*?
8. What case is governed by *fruor*?
9. Give the princ. parts of *efficio, coerceo, ago, fruor, amitto, possum, veto, morior*.
10. Decline *alius, tu, caput, vir, iste, rex*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. W.

Caesār sūās cōpiās īn proxīmum collem subducīt
ēt āciem instrūit.

Sōciētātem junxerant lēō, jūvencă, capră, ōvis.

Praedā autem, quam cēperant, īn quattuōr
partēs aequālēs divisā, lēō, prīmă, āit, mēă
est: debētūr enim haec praestantiāe mēae.
Tollam ēt sēcundam, quam mērētūr rōbūr
mēum. Tertiam vindicāt sibi egrēgiūs lăbōr
mēūs. Quartam quī sibi arrōgārē vōlūērīt, īs
sciāt, sē hăbitūrum mē īnīmicum sibi. Quid
făcērent imbēcillēs bestiāe, aut quae sibi lēōnem
infestum hăbērē vellēt?

Ingens nūmērūs librōrum īn Aegypto ā Ptōlēmaeis
rēgībūs conquīsītūs est, ād millīă fermē
vōlūminum septingentă. Sēd ēă omnīă, aut
saltem quadragintă millīă, īn urbē Alexandriă
conflagrārunt, bellō intēr Caesărem ēt Pompeiī
libērōs.

Jūvenēs armīs, sēnēs consiliō, omnēs tempērantīă
et pietătē, rēipublicae prōsunt.

Examination Paper. W.

1. Explain the "*prolate infinitive*."
2. What do you understand by "*cognate accusative*," "*accusative of limitation*," "*accusative of respect*," "*accusative of exclamation*?" Give examples.
3. Name four substantives which have a different meaning in the plural from the singular.
4. Explain "*composite subject*;" in what number is the Verb put when the subject is composite?
5. Compare *prope*, *egregius*, *imbecillis*, *intus*, *juvenis*.
6. Decline *proximus collis*, *robur meum* in the sing.; *quattuor partes*, *imbecilles bestiae* in the plur.
7. For what is *conflagrarunt* contracted?
8. Give the princ. parts of *subduco*, *instruo*, *jungo*, *tollo*, *volo*, *conquiro*, *prosum*.
9. Decline *volumen*, *rex*, *leo*, *ovis*, *se*, *is*, *senex*.
10. Give the voc. sing. masc. of *meus*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

X.

Barbārī, consiliō Rōmānōrum cognitō, praemissō
 ēquitātū, reliquis cōpiis subsēcūtī, nostrōs
 nāvibūs egrēdī prōhibēbant.

Corvūs ālicundē cāsēum rāpūērāt, ēt cum illā īn
 altam arbōrem subvōlārāt. Vulpēcūlā, illum
 cāsēum appētens, corvum blandis verbis
 ādōrītūr; quumquē primum formam ējūs
 pennārumquē nītōrem laudassēt, pol, inquīt,
 tē āvium rēgem essē dicērem, sī cantūs
 pulchrītūdīnī tūae respondērēt. Tum illē,
 laudībūs vulpīs inflātūs, ētiam cantū sē vālērē
 dēmonstrārē vōlūīt. Itā vērō ē rostrō āpertō
 cāsēūs dēlapsūs est, quem vulpēs arreptum
 dēvōrāvīt. Haec fābūlā dōcēt, vitandās essē
 ādūlātōrum vōcēs, quī blandītīs sūis nōbīs
 insīdiantūr.

Pātēr nullum clārīūs pōtest rēlinquērē mōnū-
 mentum sūi, quām sī filiūm rēlinquāt
 effigiem mōrum, virtūtīs, constantīae, piē-
 tātīs, ingēnū.

Examination Paper. X.

1. What Verbs generally take a *double accusative*?
2. Explain "*factive Verbs*."
3. Explain "*deponent*," "*defective*," "*desiderative*" Verbs. Give examples.
4. For what are *subvolarat* and *laudasset* contracted?
5. Decline *alta arbor*, *pulchritudo tua*, and *haec fabula*.
6. What is the force of the suffix *-cula* in the word "*vulpecula*"?
7. Give the princ. parts of *cognosco*, *praemitto*, *subsequor*, *egredior*, *prohibeo*, *rapio*, *adorior*, *aperio*, *delabor*, *doceo*.
8. Explain "*pol.*"
9. Give the 3rd sing. fut. simp., fut. perf., impf. ind., impf. subj., pres. subj., plupf. ind., plupf. subj. of *egredior*.
10. Go through the pres. ind. of *adorior* and of *insidior*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

Y.

Consulēs effēcērunt ūt milītēs portās urbīs antē
adventum rēgis āpērīrent.

Sēnex īn sylvā lignā cēcīdērāt, īisquē sublātīs
dōmum rēdirē coepīt. Quum ālīquantum viāe
progressūs essēt, ēt ōnērē ēt viā dēfātīgātūs,
fascem dēpōsūt, ēt sēcum aetātīs ēt īnōpiāe
mālā contemplātūs. Mortem clārā vōcē īnvō-
cāvīt, quae ipsum āb omnībūs hīs mālīs
libērēt. Tum Mors, sēnīs prēcībūs audītīs,
sūbītō adstītīt, ēt quīd vellēt, percunctātūr.
At sēnex, quem jam vōtōrum sūōrum poenī-
tēbāt, nīhīl, īnquīt, sēd rēquīrō, quī ōnūs
paulūlum allēvēt, dum ēgo rursūs sūbēō.

Consul summā cēlērītātē īn Hispānīam contendīt;
quum autem hostēs dēvictōs īnvēnissēt, paucōs
diēs Sāguntī mōrātūs, Rōmam rēdīt.

Hīs īnītīs consīlīs, oppīdā mūnīunt, frūmentā ex
agrīs īn oppīdā comportant, nāvēs īn Vēnētīam,
ūbi Caesārem prīmum bellum gestūrū con-
stābāt, quām plurīmās possunt, cōgunt.

Examination Paper. Y.

1. Explain "*Trajective*" words ; what case follows these words ?

2. What case expresses *advantage* or *disadvantage* ?

3. Explain "*Ethic*" dative. Give an example.

4. Distinguish between *ceciderat* and *ceciderat* ; *coepit* and *cēpit* ; *aetatis* and *aestatis* ; *vōces* and *voces*.

5. In what case is *time how long* put ?

6. Give the princ. parts of *aperio*, *efficio*, *cado*, *caedo*, *progredior*, *asto*, *subeo*, *munio*, *cogo*.

7. In what case is the *person feeling*, and *that which causes the feeling* put after impersonal Verbs ?

8. Give the 1st sing. impf. subj. and pres. subj. of *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *possum*, *fio*, *ineo*.

9. Compare *superus*, *senex*, *malus*, *dives*.

10. Decline *senex*, *precem*, *onus*, *domus*, *vox*, *dies*.

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Examination Paper. Z.

1. What case follows "*ert*" in the sense of *having*?
Give an example.
2. How is the "*dative of the agent*" used?
3. Explain "*dative of the predicate*" and "*dative of the complement*."
4. In what case is "*time when*" and "*time how long*" put?
5. Decline *castra utraque, mala futura*, in the plur.; and *grex suus, proximus dies*, in the sing.
6. Compare *prope, creber, magnus, multus, sapienter, malus, intus, gracilis, supra*.
7. What is the passive voice of *facio*?
8. Give the 2nd sing. pres. imperat. of *dico, duco, facio, fero*.
9. Give the princ. parts of *finco, provideo, contemno, irruo, facio, subvenio, ludo, negligo, aggredior, pasco, detineo*.
10. Decline *precem, acies, se, is, vir, ille*.

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c. Z.

Proximō diē, Caesar ē castrīs utrisquē cōpiās suās
ēduxit : āciem instruxit, hostibusquē pugnandi
pōtestātem fēcīt.

Pūēr ōvēs pascens crebrō pēr lūsum magnīs
clāmōribūs ōpem rusticōrum implōrāvērāt,
lūpōs grēgem sūum aggressōs essē fingens.
Saepē autem frustrātūs ēōs, quī auxiliū
lātūri advēnērant, tandem lūpō rēvērā irrūentē
multis cum lacrymīs vicinōs ōrārē coepīt, ūt
sibi ēt grēgī subvēnīrent. At illi ōum pārītēr
ūt antēā lūdērē existimantēs prēcēs ējūs ēt
lacrymās neglexērunt, itā ūt lūpūs libērē in
ōvēs grassārētūr plūrīmasquē ōarum dilānīārēt.

Vīrī sāpiētīs est, mālā fūtūrā prōvīdērē, prae-
sentīā contemnērē.

Hacc eō faciīlūs magnam partem aestātīs faciēbant,
quōd nostrae nāvēs tempestātībūs dētīnēban-
tūr ; summāquē ōrāt vastō atquē āpertō mārī,
magnīs aestībūs, rārīs ac prōpē nullīs portībūs,
difficultas nāvīgandī.

Examination Paper. Z.

1. What case follows "*ert*" in the sense of *having*?
Give an example.

2. How is the "*dative of the agent*" used?

3. Explain "*dative of the predicate*" and "*dative of the complement*."

4. In what case is "*time when*" and "*time how long*" put?

5. Decline *castra utraque*, *mala futura*, in the plur.;
and *grex suus*, *proximus dies*, in the sing.

6. Compare *prope*, *creber*, *magnus*, *multus*, *sapienter*,
malus, *intus*, *gracilis*, *supra*.

7. What is the passive voice of *facio*?

8. Give the 2nd sing. pres. imperat. of *dico*, *duco*,
facio, *fero*.

9. Give the princ. parts of *finco*, *provideo*, *contemno*, *irruo*, *facio*, *subvenio*, *ludo*, *negligo*, *aggredior*,
pasco, *detineo*.

10. Decline *precem*, *acies*, *se*, *is*, *vir*, *ille*.

Memorabilia. A.

(OR THINGS TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.)

In beginning the translation of a Latin Sentence, *first* look for the Finite Verb, then for its Subject, and then for its Object or Complement; *but* translate the Subject first, then the Verb, and then the Object or Complement.

The **Subject** is the person or thing *of which something is said*; as, **Caesar vincit**, Caesar conquers; **rosa flōret**, the rose flourishes.

The **Subject of a Finite Verb** is a *Nominative*; as, **anni fūgiunt**, years flee; if there is no nominative expressed, the Subject is one of the Pronouns, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, or they* contained in the ending of the Verb; as, **āmo**, I love; **āmant**, they love.

The **Object** is the person or thing *to which the action passes over*; if it is directly affected, it is called the *Nearer Object*, and is generally in the *Accusative Case*; if it is indirectly affected, it is called the *Remoter Object*, and is in the *Dative Case*; as, **do librum puero**, I give the book to the boy.

The **Complement** is the word or phrase joined by a Copulative Verb to the Subject, and so *completing* the sentence; as, **mors est propinqua**, death is nigh.

Copulative means coupling or joining.

Copulative Verbs take the same case after them as before them; as, **nemo nascitur sapiens**, nobody is born wise; **constat neminem nasci sapientem**, it is agreed that nobody is born wise.

The **Finite Verb** agrees with the nom. of its subject in number and person; as, **magister docet**, the master teaches.

Memorabilia. B.

The 3rd pers. sing. and plur. of the Verb *sum* may often be rendered by **there is, there are**, etc; as **nulla spes est**, there is no hope; **erant septem reges**, there were seven kings.

In translating a Latin sentence, after you have taken the subj., verb and obj. or compl., take the dat., if there is one, then the abl., then the prepositional phrase. The gen. must be taken with the word to which it is joined. The adv. must be taken with the verb, or it may be with an adj. The conj. comes between the words or sentences it couples together.

The Adj. agrees with its subst. in *gend. numb.* and *case*; as, **bonae matres**, good mothers; **bonos pueros**, good boys; **cari parentes**, dear parents; **cara patria**, dear country.

Adjectives must always belong to some subst., as **rex sapiens**, a wise king. When the subst. is omitted, the word *man* must be understood with *masc.* adjectives, *woman* with *fem.*, and *thing* with *neut.*; as, **boni**, good *men*; **bonae**, good *women*; **bona**, good *things, goods*.

Adjectives ending in *-dīcus, -fīcus, -vōlus* (derived from the verbs *dico, fācio, vōlo*), form their comparison in *-entior* and *-entissimus*, as if from the pres. partic. of these verbs; as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Mālēdicūs,	mālēdicentīōr,	mālēdicentīssimūs.
Magnīficūs,	magnīficentīōr,	magnīficentīssimūs.
Bēnēvōlūs,	bēnēvōlentīōr,	bēnēvōlentīssimūs.

Memorabilia. C.

Transitive Verbs govern an *accusative* of the Object; as, **mater alit pullos**, the mother nourishes her young ones.

In Latin, Verbs have *four* different kinds of Flexion, which are called the **four Conjugations**; they are distinguished by the *ending of the Infinitive Mood*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st Conj. has -āre as | āmāre (stem āmā-) to love. |
| 2nd „ „ -ere „ | mōnēre („ mōnē-) to advise. |
| 3rd „ „ -ere „ | rēgēre („ rēgē-) to rule. |
| 4th „ „ -ire „ | audīre („ audi-) to hear. |

The First is also called the **A** Conjugation; the Second the **E** Conj.; the Fourth the **I** Conj.; and the Third, the Consonant Conj.

Principal Parts of the Verb. The parts of the Verb from which all the other tenses may be formed are the Present, Perfect, and Supine in **-um**. These, together with the Infinitive Mood, are to be named when the principal parts of a Verb are required; as,

	Pres. Ind.	Inf.	Perf.	Sup.	
1st Conj.	āmo,	āmāre,	āmāvī,	āmātum,	<i>to love.</i>
2nd „	mōnēo,	mōnēre,	mōnūī,	mōnītum,	<i>to advise.</i>
3rd „	rēgo,	rēgēre,	rexī,	rectum,	<i>to rule.</i>
4th „	audīo,	audīre,	audīvī,	audītum,	<i>to hear.</i>

These Verbs of the 1st Conj. form their principal parts thus:—

Do,	dāre,	dēdī,	dātum,	<i>to give.</i>
Sto,	stāre,	stētī,	stātum,	<i>to stand.</i>
Šōno,	šōnāre,	šōnūī,	šōnītum,	<i>to sound.</i>
Jūvo,	jūvāre,	jūvī,	jūtum,	<i>to help.</i>
Mīco,	mīcāre,	mīcūī,	—	<i>to glitter.</i>

Memorabilia. D.

These nouns make *em* or *im* in the acc. sing., and *e* or *i* in the abl. sing.:

Restis, puppis, turris, nāvis,
Sēmentis, strīgīlis, and clāvis,
Messis, febris, and āquālis.*

Laurus, a laurel, is thus declined:—*Sing. N.* laurus; *V.* laure; *Acc.* laurum; *G.* lauri and laurūs; *D.* lauro and laurui; *Abl.* lauro and lauru; *Plur N.* lauri and laurūs; *V.* lauri; *Acc.* lauros and laurūs; *G.*, laurōrum and lauruum, *D.* and *Abl.* lauris.

Coelum, though neuter in the sing. has *coeli* masc. in the plur.

These Verbs of the 2nd Conj. form their principal parts thus:—

Pendĕo, pendĕrĕ, pĕpendī, pensum, to hang.

Fulgĕo, fulgĕrĕ, fulsī, to glitter.

Miscĕo, miscĕrĕ, miscŭi, mistum and mixtum, to mix.

Flĕo, flĕrĕ, flĕvī, flĕtum, to weep.

Sĕdĕo, sĕdĕre, sĕdī, sessum, to sit.

Mulcĕo, mulcĕre, mulsī, mulsum, to soothe.

The following Latin words are used to express death.
obitus and **exitus** denote a natural death, a departing.

interitus, usually, death by violence.

exitium, destruction, annihilation (effected by violence).

mors, death, as it leads to corruption of the body.

lethum, death, as it carries men away from the world, involving forgetfulness of all our earthly cares.

nex, mostly, violent death, murder, assassination, sometimes, natural death, as far as it is the unavoidable lot of all mankind.

fatum, death, the appointed end of life.

* Rope, stern, tower, ship, seed-sowing, flesh-scraper, key, harvest, fever, washing-basin.

Memorabilia. E.

The Relative, **qui, quae, quod**, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but in case belongs to its own clause; as, **Deum veneramur, qui nos creavit**, we worship God, who created us.

Facio, fero, dico, and **duco** make in the imperative present *făc, fěr, đăc, đŭc*.

The *instrument, cause, or manner* of an action is put in the ablative; as, **hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis**, these strive to defend with javelins, those with stones.

Verbs of *giving, declaring, or taking away* have a dative case after them; as, **fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli**, fortune gives too much to many, enough to none.

Certain Verbs of the Third Conjugation end in **-io** in the 1st pers. pres. ind.; as, **capio**, I take; **facio**, I make; **fugio**, I flee; **rapio**, I seize, etc.

These retain the **i** except before **i**, final **e**, and short **er**; as, pres. ind. *fŭgiō, fŭgis, fŭgit, fŭgimŭs, fŭgitis, fŭgiunt*; fut. ind. *fŭgiam*; pres. imperat. *fŭgě*; impf. subj. *fŭgěrem*; pres. inf. *fŭgěre*.

Adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, memory, fear*, and their contraries, take a genitive after them; as, **omnes immemorem beneficii oderunt**, all men hate one unmindful of a kindness.

These Verbs of the Third Conjugation form their principal parts thus:—

.vinco, vincěrě, vŭcŭ, victum, to conquer.
ăgo, ăgěrě, ěgi, actum, to do.
curro, currěrě, cŭcurrŭ, cursum, to run.
tollo, tollěrě, sustŭli, sublătum, to take away.

Memorabilia. F.

Conjunctions are of two kinds, *co-ordinate* and *subordinate*.

Co-ordinate conjunctions simply link together words, phrases, or clauses, and do not influence the mood of the Verb.

The **co-ordinate conjunctions** are:—

- (a) *Copulative*; *ět, quě, ac, atquě, and; něc, něquě, and not, nor.*
- (β) *Disjunctive*; *aut, věl, vě, or; sīvě, whether.*
- (γ) *Adversative*; *sěd, autem, vērum, vērō, cětěrum, ět, but.*

Subordinate conjunctions introduce subordinate clauses, *i.e.*, clauses which are added in order to explain some noun or verb in the principal clause.

The chief of the **subordinate conjunctions** are as follows. Those marked * are almost always followed by the subjunctive mood.

- (a) *Final*; *ūt,* in order that; quō,* in order that; nē,* lest, in order that...not; quōmīnūs,* quīn,* in order that...not.*
- (β) *Consecutive*; *ut,* so that; quīn,* that not.*

Memorabilia. F.—(Continued.)

- (γ) *Temporal*; quum, ŭbi, ŭt, *when*; dōnēc, dum, quōāđ, *whilst, until*; antěquam, prŭsquam, *before that*; postquam, *after that*; sŭmŭl, sŭmŭl āc, *as soon as*; quōtŭlēs, *as often as*.
- (δ) *Causal*; quum,* quōnŭam, quāđquŭdem, *since*; quōđ, quŭā, *because*.
- (ε) *Conditional*; sŭ, *if*; nŭsi, *if not, unless*; dum,* dummōđđ,* *provided that*.
- (ζ) *Concessive*; etsŭ, lŭcět,* quāquam, quāvis,* quum,* ut, *although*.
- (η) *Comparative*; quāšŭ,* tanquam,* tanquam sŭ,* *as if, as though*.

Verbs of *obeying* and *opposing* govern the dative case; as, **mundus Deo paret, et huic obediunt maria terraeque**, the universe obeys God, and seas and lands hearken to Him.

These Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation form their principal parts thus:—

sěpěliŭ, sěpěliřě, sěpělivŭ, sěpultum, *to bury*.

věniŭ, věniřě, věnŭ, ventum, *to come*.

sālŭ, sāliriřě, sālŭi, saltum, *to leap*.

fěrŭ, fěririřě, percussŭ, percussum,* *to strike*.

haurŭ, hauririřě, hausŭ, haustum, *to draw up*.

* Borrowed from *percŭliŭ*.

Memorabilia. G.

The **Passive Voice** is so called because it is the form used in Verbs to show that something is acted upon, and so "*suffers*;" the word is derived from *patior*, to suffer. This voice is proper to Transitive Verbs only.

The **Present Subjunctive** is often used Imperatively, and therefore has the sign "*let*."

The **Latter of two Verbs is put in the Infinitive**, which is properly speaking a Verb-noun, and may be a Nominative; as, **discere est utile**, to learn is useful, *or* learning is useful.

The Periphrastic Conjugation. The *Future Active Participle* may be coupled with all the tenses of the Verb **sum**, and thus a new Active Conjugation, called the *Periphrastic* (*i.e.*, speaking circuitously) is formed, indicating that a person *has a mind to do a thing or is upon the point of doing it*; *e.g.*, **amaturus sum**, I am about to love; **amaturus eram**, I was about to love; and so on through all the tenses.

In the same way the *Gerundive* may be coupled with the tenses of "**sum**" to form a **Passive Periphrastic Conjugation**; as, **amandus sum**, I ought to be loved, *or* I must be loved; **amandus eram**, I ought to have been loved, etc.

The principal parts of the Passive Voice are the pres. ind., pres. inf., past partic., and gerundive; as,

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Past Part.	Gerundive.
1st Conj.	āmōr,	āmārī,	āmātūs,	āmandūs, <i>to be loved.</i>
2nd „	mōnēōr,	mōnērī,	mōnītūs,	mōnendūs, <i>to be advised.</i>
3rd „	rēgōr,	rēgī,	rectūs,	rēgendūs, <i>to be ruled.</i>
4th „	audīōr,	audirī,	auditūs,	audiendūs, <i>to be heard.</i>

Memorabilia. H.

Impersonal Verbs. Certain verbs are found only in the 3rd pers. sing., and in the Inf. Mood. They are chiefly of the second conjugation, and have the word *it* for their apparent Nominative in English; as, *licet*, it is permitted. These are called **Impersonal** (or *Unipersonal*) Verbs.

The chief Impersonal Verbs are,

Pres.	Perf.	Inf.
libēt (libēt)	libūit, or libitum est,	libērē, <i>it pleases.</i>
licēt,	licūit, or licitum est,	licērē, <i>it is lawful.</i>
liquēt,	licūit,	liquērē, <i>it is clear.</i>
misērēt,	misērūit, or misērītum est,	misērērē, <i>it moves to pity.</i>
oportēt,	oportūit,	oportērē, <i>it behoves.</i>
pigēt,	pigūit, or pigītum est,	pigērē, <i>it irks.</i>
poenitēt,	poenitūit,	poenitērē, <i>it repents.</i>
pūdēt,	pūdūit, or pūdītum est,	pūdērē, <i>it shames.</i>
taedēt,	taedūit, or pertaesum est,	taedērē, <i>it wearies.</i>

The above verbs are, for the most part, only found in the Impersonal form. But many completely conjugated verbs are used impersonally, as, **juvo**, I assist, which has **juvat**, meaning *it delights*; with many others, *e.g.* :—

Pres.	Perf.	Inf.
accēdīt,	accessīt,	accēdērē, <i>it is added.</i>
accidīt,	accidīt,	accidērē, <i>it happens.</i>
constāt,	constitūt,	constārē, <i>it is well known.</i>
convēnit,	convēnit,	convēnirē, <i>it suits.</i>
dēcēt,	dēcūit,	dēcērē, <i>it becomes.</i>
dēdēcēt,	dēdēcūit,	dēdēcērē, <i>it misbeseems.</i>
fit,	factum est, flōri,	flōrērē, <i>it happens.</i>

together with certain verbs denoting change of weather; as **pluit**, it rains, **fulminat**, it lightens, **tonat**, it thunders, etc.

Saepius is a comparative adverb, meaning, as comparatives often do, "*more often than should be*," "*too often*." Another force of the comparative is "*more than is generally the case*;" so that "*saepius*" might be "*rather often*."

Memorabilia. I.

Duration of time, or time *how long*, is put in the acc.; as, **multos annos vixit**, he lived for many years.

Point of time, or time *when*, is put in the abl.; as, **prima luce constitit**, he halted at break of day.

Measure of space is expressed usually by the acc.; as, **fossa ducentos pedes longa**, a trench 200 feet long; but sometimes by the abl.; as, **hiberna duobus millibus passuum aberant**, the winter quarters were two miles distant.

Derived Verbs. Many verbs are derived either from other verbs or from nouns. Those derived from verbs are of four kinds; (α) *inceptive*, (β) *desiderative*, (γ) *frequentative*, and (δ) *diminutive*.

(α) *Inceptive* Verbs signify "to begin to do a thing," and end in *-sco*; as, **labasco**, I begin to totter (from *labare*); **pallesco**, I turn pale (from *pallere*).

(β) *Desiderative* Verbs signify "to desire to do a thing," and end in *-ürō*; as, **esurio**, I desire to eat, or, I am hungry.

(γ) *Frequentative* Verbs signify "to do a thing frequently," and end in *-so, -to, -ito*; as, **curso** (from *curro*), I run; **canto** (from *cano*), I sing; **rogito**, I ask often (from *rogō*).

(δ) *Diminutive* Verbs signify "to do a little thing;" as, **cantillo** (from *cano*), I sing a little song.

The *gerund* takes an object in the acc.; as, **efferor studio patres vestros videndi**, I am elated with the desire of seeing your fathers: but usually the noun is put into the case of the gerund, and instead of the gerund, the *gerundive* is used, agreeing in *gend.*, *numb.*, and *case* with the noun; as, **amor exercendae virtutis**, the love of exercising virtue.

Memorabilia. J.

Heterogeneous Nouns are such as have a different Gender in the plur. from the sing., as,

Sing. <i>carbāsūs</i> , m., canvas.	Pl. <i>carbāsē</i> , n., sails.
„ <i>coelum</i> , n., heaven.	„ <i>coeli</i> , m.
„ <i>frēnum</i> , n., bit.	„ <i>frēni</i> , m. and <i>frēnā</i> , n.
„ <i>jōcūs</i> , m., a jest.	„ <i>jōcī</i> , m. and <i>jōcā</i> , n.
„ <i>lōcūs</i> , m., place.	„ <i>lōcī</i> , m. and <i>lōcā</i> , n.
„ <i>Pergāmūs</i> , m., Pergamus.	„ <i>Pergāmā</i> , n.
„ <i>rastrum</i> , n., harrow.	„ <i>rastrā</i> , n.
„ <i>Tartārūs</i> , m., Tartarus.	„ <i>Tartārā</i> , n.

There are some adjectives, such as *summus*, *mēdiūs*, *imūs*, *rēliquus*, *ultimūs*, *extrēmus*, etc., which are generally translated into English by substantives; as, **summus mons**, the top of the mountain; **ima quercus**, the foot of the oak; **reliquum opus**, the rest of the work.

The Sequence of Tenses is the correspondence regularly observed between the tenses of the *Principal* verbs in a sentence and those of the *Subordinate* or *Dependent* verbs.

Primary tenses are followed by *primary*, *historic* by *historic*.

A primary tense is followed—

(α) By a pres. subj. if the action takes place *at the same time as* that of the governing verb; as, **rogo quid agas**, I ask what you are doing.

(β) By a perf. subj. if the action takes place *before* that of the governing verb; as, **rogo quid egeris**, I ask what you have done.

A historic tense is followed—

(α) By an impf. subj. if the action takes place *at the same time as* that of the governing verb; as, **rogabam quid ageres**, I was asking what you were doing.

(β) By a plupf. subj. if the action takes place *before* that of the governing verb; as, **rogabam quid egisses**, I was asking what you had done.

Memorabilia. K.

A Deponent Verb is a Verb which is passive in form, but active in meaning; as, **hortor**, I exhort.

There are *Four Conjugations of Deponent Verbs*; as, **vēnor**, **vēnāri**, **vēnātus**, **vēnandus**, **vēnans**, **vēnātūrus**. **vērēor**, **vērēri**, **vērītus**, **vērendus**, **vērens**, **vērītūrus**.

ūtor, **ūtī**, **ūsus**, **ūtendus**, **ūtens**, **ūsūrus**.

partīor, **partīri**, **partītus**, **partīendus**, **partīens**, **partītūrus**.

Many *Deponent Perfect Participles* are used *passively* as well as *actively*; as, **comitatus**, having accompanied, and being accompanied; **oblitus**, having forgotten, and being forgotten.

The verbs **gradior**, I walk, **morior**, I die, and **patior**, I suffer, belong to the third conj., and drop the *i* before *i* and short *er*; as, ind. pres., **patior**, **pătēris**, **pătītur**, **patīmur**, **patīmīnī**, **pătīuntur**; imperat. pres., **pătēre**; subj. impf., **pătērer**; inf. pres., **pătī**.

The verbs **orior** and **potior** belong to the fourth conj., but in some tenses have forms borrowed from the third; as, **orēris**, **orītur**, **orīmūr**, **orītūrus**; **pōtītur**, and **pōtītur**, **pōtīmur** and **pōtīmur**, **pōtērēr** and **pōtērēr**, **pōtērērīs** and **pōtērērīs**, etc.

The Substantive on which a genitive depends is sometimes left out, when the governing substantive signifies *nature*, *duty*, or *business*; as, **cujusvis hominis est errare**, it is in any man's nature to err. (This is an **Elliptic** genitive.)

Memorabilia. L.

Some nouns have only *three* cases in the sing., but full plur. ; as, **opem, opis, ope**, help ; **precem, preci, prece**, prayer ; **vicem, vicis, vice**, change ; **vis, vim, vi**, violence.

Some nouns vary their meaning in the plur. ; as, **auxilium**, help, (*pl.*) auxiliary forces ; **castrum**, fort, (*pl.*) camp ; **copia**, plenty, (*pl.*) forces ; **littera**, letter of the alphabet, (*pl.*) epistle, literature.

The preposition *cum* is joined to the end of the pronouns *me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, quibus*, so as to form one word with them ; as, *mecum, tecum*, etc.

Irregular or Anomalous Verbs are those which do not form all their parts according to rule. Sometimes their tenses are *borrowed* from several stems ; as in *sum, possum, fero* ; sometimes their irregularities arise from change of *letters* ; as in *volo, nolo, malo, eo, quæo, edo*.

The following are the chief Irregular Verbs :

possum, possē,	pōtūi,	to be able.
vōlo, vellē,	vōlūi,	to be willing.
nōlo, nollē,	nōlūi,	to be unwilling.
mālo, mallē,	mālūi,	to wish rather.
fēro, ferrē,	tūli, lātum,	to bear.
fērōr, ferri,	lātus sum, fērendūs,	to be borne.
ēo, ire,	ivi or īi, ītum,	to go.
ēdo, ēdērē or essē,	ēdi, ēsum,	to eat.
quæo, quērē,	quīvī, quītum,	to be able.
nēquæo, nēquērē,	nēquīvī, nēquītum,	to be unable.

Fio is the Passive of *fācio*, to make.

Eo and its compounds make the gerunds *ēundum*, *ēundi*, *ēundō*, and the pres. part. *iens*, gen. *ēuntis*.

Memorabilia. M.

Construe *ut* by infinitive, after *ask, command, advise*, and *strive*; as,

rogo ut hoc facias, I ask you to do this;

rogavi ut hoc faceres, I asked you to do this;

so also *nē* may be construed by *not to*; as,

rogo ne hoc facias, I ask you not to do this;

rogavi ne hoc faceres, I asked you not to do this.

Pronouns and *Particles* which question *indirectly* are followed by the Subjunctive; as, **ipse quis sit, utrum sit, an non sit, id quoque nescit**, he knows not even this, who himself is, whether he is, or is not.

Such Interrogatives are:—

quantūs, how great.

utēr, which of two.

quālis, of what sort.

quis, who or what.

quōt, how many.

quōtūs, which, in order of number.

undē, whence.

ubi, where or when.

quandō, when.

cūr, why.

quōtīens, how often.

quārē, wherefore.

quām, how.

quōmōdō, how.

num, -nē, whether.

ut, how.

an, whether.

utrum, whether.

When *whether* introduces a supposition it is *sive*, when interrogative it is *utrum*; as, **honeste agere volo, sive victores sive victi sumus**, I wish to act honourably, whether we are conquerors or conquered; **utrum victores an victi simus cognoscere volo**, I wish to ascertain whether we are conquerors or conquered.

Verbs of *accusing, convicting, condemning, acquitting, admonishing*, and *reminding* take an acc. of the person and a gen. of the thing; as, **furti me accusat**, he accuses me of theft; **capitis damnare** is "to condemn to death;" **capitis absolvere**, "to acquit of the capital charge."

Memorabilia. N.

The *Ablative Absolute* is a construction formed of a noun and participle in agreement in the abl. ; as, **bello orto, Caesar profectus est**, war having arisen, Caesar set out.

Absolute means *independent*, and the name is given to the construction because it is independent of the rest of the sentence, being in fact equivalent to a subordinate clause.

As the abl. abs. often occurs in Latin to express the former of two consecutive actions, we may notice the difference between the Latin, Greek, and English languages in this respect.

In English we say, *finish your work and go*, using two verbs.

In Greek, *having finished your work, go*, using a past active partic. and verb.

In Latin, there being no active past partic., we say either, *when you have finished your work, go*, or, *your work being finished, go* ; the latter being an *ablative absolute*.

Memorabilia. N.—(Continued.)

In English, to express two consecutive actions, we sometimes use a past participle to describe the first of them, and a verb to describe the second; as, *Caesar, having conquered the Gauls, returned to Rome.*

In Latin this would be rendered by **Caesar, quum Gallos vicisset, Romam rediit**; or by **Caesar, Gallis victis, Romam rediit.**

Gallis victis is the *ablative absolute*, and may be translated by *the Gauls being conquered*; or, *having conquered the Gauls*; or, *when he had conquered the Gauls.*

The most usual form of the abl. abs. is that of a *past participle* in the abl. to agree with a noun; but instead of a past partic. there may be any other participle, or an adj., or even another subst.; as, **Caesare venturo**, Caesar being about to come; or, now that Caesar is coming; **te redeunte**, you returning; or, when you are returning; **Consule Manlio**, Manlius being consul; or, in the consulship of Manlius.

Memorabilia. O.

Sub in composition conveys the idea of *close up to*; hence "**submissis**" means "*sent up to the rescue*."

Motion to a place is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the acc.; as, **ad portas eo**, I go to the gates; if the place be a town or small island, the prep. is omitted; as, **Romam eo**, I go to Rome.

Motion from a place is expressed by *ab* or *ex* with the abl.; as, **ex castris profectus est**, he set out from the camp; if the place be a town or small island, the prep. is omitted; as, **Roma profectus est**, he set out from Rome.

At a place is expressed by *ad*, *in*, *apud*, etc., with their cases; as, **ad fluvium constitit**, he halted at the river; if the place be a town or small island, the *locative case* must be used; as, **Romae mansit**, he remained at Rome.

The *locative case* is an old case specially used to denote *at a place*. It ends like the abl., except in the sing. numb. of the 1st and 2nd decl., where it ends like the gen.; as, **Romae, Sami, Athenis, Carthagine, Gadibus**, at Rome, Samos, Athens, Carthage, Cadiz.

The *locative case* is used in names of towns and small islands; as, **Romae**, at Rome; **Sami**, at Samos; the case also survives in the words **domi**, at home; **foris**, out of doors; **humi**, on the ground; **ruri**, in the country; **vesperi**, in the evening; **belli**, at the war; **militiae**, on military service.

Memorabilia. P.

Quin stands

- (a) for the Nominative, *qui non, quae non, quod non*; as, **quis est quin** (*i.e., qui non*) **videat**? who is there *that* does *not* see? **nemo est quin** (*i.e., qui non*) **hoc facere possit**, there is no one *but* can do this; **nihil tam difficile est quin** (*i.e., quod non*) **perfici possit**, nothing is so difficult that it cannot be accomplished;
- (β) for the Ablative, *qui non, how not, or, in such a manner as not*; as, **fleri non potest quin** (*i.e., qui non*) **animus immortalis sit**, it cannot be *that* the soul is *not* immortal; **non dubium est quin** (*i.e., qui non*) **res ita se habeat**, there is no doubt *that* the case is so; **nihil obstat quin** (*i.e., qui non*) (or, **quominus hoc faciamus**), nothing prevents our doing this.

Quin in principal clauses means *why not*? as, **quin expergiscimini**? why don't you wake up?

An **Oblique or Indirect Sentence** (*orātīō oblīquā*) is a statement, question, or command which forms the Subject or Object of another verb.

The Construction of the acc. with inf. is called *Oblique Enunciation* (*Enuntiātīō oblīquā*).

In turning such a sentence into English, the oblique statement must be introduced by the conjunction *that*, the Latin acc. turned into the English nom. and the Infinite into a finite verb; as, **nuntiatum est Caesarem Gallos vicisse**, it was reported that Caesar had conquered the Gauls.

Such sentences generally follow verbs of *saying, hearing, thinking*, and the like.

Memorabilia. Q.

There are certain verbs, such as, **fungor**, I perform, **fruor**, I enjoy, **utor**, I use, **vescor**, I eat, **potior**, I get possession of, **dignor**, I deem worthy, **supersedeo**, I desist from, which govern their *direct object*, not in the acc. but in the *abl.*; as, **fungar vice cotis**, I will perform the function of a whetstone.

Many verbs in Latin govern a *dat.*, when an *acc.* of the direct object might be expected; as, **tibi gratulor**, I congratulate you.

This is to be explained by a notion of *advantage*, or the opposite, which they convey, but in many instances this notion is so obscure, and there are so many exceptions to any rule which may be laid down, that it is best to trust to observation for an acquaintance with these verbs.

Defective verbs are those of which only certain moods, tenses, or persons are found; **coepe**, I have begun, **memini**, I remember, and **odi**, I hate, have for the most part only those parts of the verb which are formed from the perfect tense.

Mēmīnī has an imperat. *mēmentō*, (pl.) *mēmentōtē*.

A **Composite subject** contains two or more subjects joined together by conjunctions, and requires a plural verb; as, **veneno absumpti sunt Hannibal et Philopoemen**, Hannibal and Philopoemen were cut off by poison.

If the persons differ, the verb agrees with the 1st person rather than the 2nd, and with the 2nd rather than the 3rd; as, **si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus**, if you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.

Quā with the superl. denotes *as...as possible*; as, **quam plurimas naves**, as many ships as possible.

Memorabilia. R.

These adjectives make the gen. sing. end in *-iūs*, and the dat. in *-i*:

*ūnūs, sōlūs, tōtūs, ullūs,
ūtēr, altēr, neutēr, nullūs; **

with *āliūs*, another, and compounds of *ūtēr*; as, *ūterquē*, each of two, the suffix *quē* being added to each of the cases; as, sing. nom., *ūterquē*, *utrūquē*, *utrumquē*; gen., *utriusquē*; dat., *utriquē*, etc.

The *acc. of the gerund* is joined to prepositions; as, **ad bene vivendum breve tempus satis est**, for living well a short time is sufficient.

An *ablative of measure* is frequently used with Comparative adjectives; as, **multo maior**, much greater.

Comparatives and superlatives are often accompanied by ablatives, expressing *by how much* one thing exceeds or falls short of another.

The Latin *quantō* (by how much), *tantō* (by so much) are expressed in English by *the—the*; as also *quō—ēō*, or *hōc*; as, **tanto brevius omne tempus, quanto felicius est**, the happier any time is, the shorter it is; **eo minor est arcus, quo altior est sol**, the higher the sun is, the less is the arc.

Quō in a sentence with a comparative in it, introducing a *purpose*, is to be rendered by *that*, for it is equivalent to *ūt ēō* (that by this); as, **multa de aetate mentitus est, quo junior videretur**, he told many falsehoods about his age, that he might appear younger (than he is).

* One, alone, the whole, any, which of two, the other, neither, none.

Memorabilia. S.

One substantive added to another to explain some part of its meaning is said to be in *apposition* to it; as, **urbs Troja**, the city Troy; **Homerus poeta**, Homer the poet.

There are three kinds of apposition :

- (a) The first kind is where the second substantive comes close after the first and explains some part of its meaning; as, **Marius consul triumphavit**, Marius the consul triumphed.
- (β) The second is where the second substantive is separated from the first by a copulative verb; as, **Marius erat consul**, Marius was consul.
- (γ) The third is where both substantives are in the acc. after an active verb of *thinking, calling, or making*; as, **Marium consulem creaverunt**, they made Marius consul.

When we find complete sentences occupying the place of nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, or linked by conjunctions to the principal sentence, these sentences are called **clauses**.

The **Relative clause** is that clause which contains the *relative pronoun*.

The relative clause always begins, both in Latin and English, with the relative itself, and ends with the first break in the sense.

Thus in the sentence, **Deum veneramur, qui nos creavit**, we worship GOD, who created us; the relative clause is **qui nos creavit**, who created us.

The relative always stands *first in its clause*, and it must be remembered that when the relative clause has once been begun, it must be finished before the principal sentence is resumed.

Memorabilia. T.

Some adjectives, such as *mindful, conscious, greedy*, etc., convey no meaning by themselves, but require a genitive case to help them out; as, **venturae jam nunc memores estote senectae**, now at this instant be mindful of coming old age.

This genitive is called the **Prolative Genitive** (from *prō*, forward, and *lātum*, the supine of *fēro*, to carry) because they may be considered to *carry forward* the meaning of the adjective.

Many adjectives have a kind of *transitive* force, and the genitive stands in much the same position to them as the direct object does to the verb; thus, **cupidus est mortis**, he is desirous of death, conveys the same notion as if we said *he desires death*, so that the word *death* may be considered as the object of the words preceding it.

When this is the case the genitive is called the **objective genitive**, which is also used after certain nouns, as, *love, desire, memory*, etc.; thus, when we talk about *love of money*, *of money* is clearly not a genitive qualifying the noun *love*, but it is an objective genitive.

Nearly all verbs compounded with

*bēnē, mālē, sātīs, rē,
dē, antē, con, in, intēr, dē,
ob, sub, supēr, post, and prāe,*

govern the dative, so also **obviam**; as, **obviam ire hostibus**, to march against the enemy.

In many general expressions the *passive* voice is used *impersonally* where the active might be used in Latin, and *is* used in English; thus, **ambulatum est**, *we have walked, i.e.*, it has been walked by us.

Memorabilia. U.

Adjectives which indicate an *indefinite quantity*, such as, *multum*, much, *quantum*, how much, etc., are generally in the neuter gender in Latin, and are followed by a genitive, as are also such adverbs of quantity as, *nīmium*, too much, *sātis*, enough, *pārum*, too little, etc.; as, **quantum nummorum, tantum fidei est**, there is the same amount of credit as of money; **satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum est**, he has enough eloquence, too little wisdom.

This construction is known as the **genitive of the thing measured**, or, *gēnītivūs rēi dēmēnsae*.

The following are peculiar phrases: **id temporis**, at that time; **id aetatis**, of that age; **quid aetatis?** of what age?

Instead of the *gerund* acting on an object, as in English, the corresponding case of the *gerundive* is generally, but not always, used in Latin; as, **ad rempublicam servandam**, for saving the state, (*literally*) for the state to be saved; so also, **rei publicae servandae**, of saving the state, and **republica servanda**, by saving the state.

In this construction it will be observed that *the noun is attracted to the case of the gerund, and the gerund to the gender and number of the noun*.

Memorabilia. V.

The **ablative of the agent**, used after a passive verb, requires the preposition *ā* or *āb*; as, **laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis**, he is praised by these, he is blamed by those.

The **ablative** is the case which modifies the meaning of verbs or nouns, like *an adverb*; thus, the questions *how, where, when*, which are often answered by adverbs, may also be answered by the prepositions *in, with, from, by, through*, etc., with a noun. We may either say, *write very carefully*, or, *write with great care, i.e.*, we may use an adverb (*very carefully*) or a preposition with its case (*with great care*); so we may either say, *stand here*, or, *stand in this place*. In such cases the ablative is used in Latin, generally without a preposition.

This ablative will indicate either the *cause, instrument, manner, price, dimension, material, condition, time*, or *place*, and, like an adverb, may qualify either verbs or adjectives.

The **Case of Quality** may be either *ablative* or *genitive*, but it always requires an *epithet, i.e.*, an adjective denoting quality; as, **vir summa sapientia**, or, **vir summae sapientiae**, a man of the utmost wisdom. Whether the abl. or gen. is used, the sign *of* is generally used in the English.

Memorabilia. W.

Such verbs as **videor**, I seem, **soleo**, I am wont, **possum**, I am able, etc., carry no meaning when they stand alone; neither do they act on an object, nor are they followed by a nominative of the complement. In fact they can only be used as *auxiliary verbs*, and are always followed by another verb in the infinitive mood.

These verbs are called **prolative** (from *pro*, forward, and *lātum*, the supine of *fēro*, to carry) because they may be supposed to *carry forward* the meaning of the infinitive following, which infinitive is called the **prolate infinitive**; as, **mortuos urere solent**, they are wont to burn their dead; **tu patriae diceris-esse pater**, you are said to be the father of your country.

The **cognate accusative**, or *accusative of kindred meaning*, follows intransitive verbs; as, **duram servit servitutem**, he serves a hard servitude.

The **accusative of limitation**, which is generally an adjective or pronoun in the neuter gender, is added chiefly to intransitive verbs; as, **quid refert?** what does it matter?

The **accusative of respect** follows certain verbs, participles, and adjectives, and is translated by the sign *with respect to*, or *as to*; as, **latus humeros**, broad as to his shoulders.

The **accusative of exclamation** is used with or without an interjection; as, **me miserum!** wretched me! **en quattuor aras!** lo, four altars

Memorabilia. X.

Some verbs take a *double accusative*, one of the person, the other of the thing; these are generally *verbs of asking and teaching*, and the verb *celo*, to conceal; as, **me sententiam rogavit**, he asked me my opinion; **me hanc rem celavit**, he concealed this matter from me.

The accusative of the *thing asked or taught* remains even when the verb is in the Passive voice; as, **rogatur sententiam**, he is asked his opinion; **docta est litteras**, she has been taught her letters.

Factive verbs are such as may be said *to make* (*facere*) a thing to be of a certain character, by deed, word, or thought, and are therefore verbs of *making, calling, thinking*, and the like, and have two accusatives, one of the *object*, the other of the *oblique complement*; as, **te facimus, Fortuna, deam**, we make thee, Fortune, a goddess; **Romulus urbem suam Roman vocavit**, Romulus called his city Rome.

With *facio* and *efficio*, a sentence with *ut* is often found instead of the second accusative, and when the accusative of the first verb represents the same person or thing as the nominative of the second, it is generally omitted; as, **temperantia sedat appetitiones, et efficit ut hae rectae rationi pareant**, temperance quiets the appetites, and causes them to obey right reason.

Memorabilia. Y.

Trajective words are those whose sense is incomplete without reference to a recipient; thus, **carus**, dear, necessarily implies "dear to some one;" **dare**, to give, necessarily implies not only "a thing given," but also "a person to whom it is given."

Trajective words take a dative of the object of reference: if they take a *dative only*, they are purely trajective; as, **parco**, to spare; **faveo**, to favour; **irascor**, to be angry with, etc.; if they take an *accusative also*, they are both trajective and transitive; as, **do**, to give; **narro**, to relate; **spondeo**, to pledge, etc.

The dative of **advantage** or **disadvantage** is used generally of persons after verbs and adjectives; as, **esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis**, be, as many are now, rich for thyself, poor for friends: this dative is usually translated by the sign *for*, while the sign *to* is applied to the dative of the indirect object.

The **ethic dative** is a dative of the personal pronouns, used in order to call particular attention to the person indicated. It admits of many renderings in English, according to the sense of the passage; as, **quid mihi Celsus agit?** what is my Celsus doing? *or*, pray tell me, what is Celsus doing? **pulset mihi lictorem**, let me see him strike a lictor; **quid tibi vis?** what do you want?

Memorabilia. Z.

Est, sunt, in the sense of *having*, take a dative of the possessor ; as, **est mihi pater**, I have a father.

The **dative of the agent** is used with the gerundive, with passive verbs and participles, and with verbal adjectives in *-bilis* ; as, **hoc tibi non faciendum est**, this must not be done by you ; **non intelligor ulli**, I am understood by no one ; **bella matribus detestata**, wars abhorred by mothers ; **nulli flebilior quam tibi**, by none more lamented than by thee.

The **dative of the predicate**, or *dative of a purpose used as a complement*, is expressed in English by a nominative ; as, **ea res impedimento erat**, that matter was a hindrance ; sometimes a *dative of the recipient* is added ; as, **exitio est avidum mare nautis**, the greedy sea is a destruction to sailors.

A **dative of the complement** is used by *attraction*, especially in expressions of *naming* ; as, **licuit Themistocli esse otioso**, it was lawful for Themistocles to be at leisure.

In "**est mihi nomen**" the name is either in the nominative, the dative, or less commonly, the genitive ; as, **Caius Marcius, cui cognomen postea Coriolano fuit**, Caius Marcius, whose surname was afterwards Coriolanus ; **fonti nomen Arethusa est**, the name of the fountain is Arethusa ; **nomen Mercurii est mihi**, my name is Mercury.

VOCABULARY.

A.

- A, ab**, *prep. gov. abl.* from, by.
Absolutus, *a, um, past part. of absolvo*, acquitted.
Ac, *conj.* and.
Accedo, *ĕre, cessi, cessum*, to approach.
Acceptus, *a, um, past part. of accipio*, received.
Accidit, *impers. vb.* it happens.
Accipio, *ĕre, cĕpi, ceptum*, to receive, take.
Accurro, *ĕre, i, sum*, to run up to.
Acer, *acris, acre, adj.* sharp, fierce.
Acies, *ei, f.* line of battle.
Acriter, *adv.* eagerly, fiercely.
Actium, *i, n.* Actium.
Acturus, *a, um, fut. part. of ago*.
Ad, *prep. gov. acc.* to, at.
Adductus, *a, um, past part. of adduco*, induced.
Adeo, *ire, ii, itum*, to approach.
Administro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to administer.
Admodum, *adv.* very.
Adolescens, *tis, m.* a youth, a young man.
Adolescentia, *ae, f.* youth.
Adorior, *i and iri, ortus, dep. vb.* to accost.
Adsto (asto), *āre, stiti, stitum*, to stand near.
Adulator, *is, m.* flatterer.
Advenio, *ire, vēni, ventum*, to approach.
Adventus, *us, m.* arrival.

Adversus, *a, um, adj.* adverse; *res adversae*, adversity.

Aegyptus, *i, f.* Egypt.

Aequalis, *e, adj.* equal.

Aequitas, *ātis, f.* equity, justice.

Aequus, *a, um, adj.* even, equal.

Aes, *aeris, n.* brass.

Aestas, *ātis, f.* summer.

Aestivus, *a, um, adj.* of summer.

Aestus, *us, m.* tide.

Aetas, *ātis, f.* age.

Affero, *afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. vb.* to bring to.

Ager, *agri, m.* field.

Aggredior, *i, gressus, dep. vb.* to attack.

Agito, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to shake, disturb.

Ago, *ēre, ēgi, actum*, to do, act; *ago gratias*, to give thanks; *agitur*, is in danger.

Agricola, *ae, m.* husbandman.

Ait, *from def. vb. aio*, says he.

Alexandria, *ae, f.* Alexandria.

Alicunde, *adv.* from some quarter or other.

Aliquantum, *i, neut. adj. used substantively*, a tolerable portion; *aliquanto planiores*, considerably flatter.

Alius, *a, ud, adj.* another; *alii—alii*, some—others.

Allevo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to lift up.

Alloquor, *i, locūtus, dep. vb.* to address.

Alnus, *i, f.* alder-tree.

Alo, *ēre, ui, altum*, to nourish.

Alter, *ēra, ērum, adj.* another.

Altus, *a, um, adj.* high, lofty.

Amabilis, *e, adj.* amiable, agreeable.

- Amarus**, *a, um, adj.* bitter.
Ambitio, *ōnis, f.* ambition.
Ambulo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to walk.
Amicitia, *ae, f.* friendship.
Amicus, *i, m.* friend.
Amissus, *a, um, past part. of amitto*, lost.
Amitto, *ēre, mīsi, missum*, to lose.
Amo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to love.
Amor, *ōris, m.* love.
Amphora, *ae, f.* jar.
An, *adv.* or.
Ancora, *ae, f.* anchor.
Angustia, *ae, f.* narrowness; *pl.* straits.
Animus, *i, m.* mind, courage.
Annibal, *is, m.* Hannibal.
Annulus, *i, m.* ring.
Annus, *i, m.* year.
Ante, *adv.* before, previously.
Ante, *prep. gov. acc.* before.
Antea, *adv.* before.
Antiochus, *i, m.* Antiochus.
Antonius, *i, m.* Antony.
Aper, *pri, m.* wild boar.
Aperio, *īre, ui, tum*, to open.
Apertus, *a, um, adj.* open.
Apis, *is, f.* bee.
Appeto, *ēre, īvi, itum*, to long after.
Aqua, *ae, f.* water.
Aquila, *ae, f.* an eagle (*Roman standard*).
Arbitror, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to think, deem, judge.
Arbor, *ōris, f.* tree.
Arceo, *ēre, ui, itum*, to drive away.

- Ardeo, ēre, si, sum,** to be on fire, burn.
Arduus, a, um, adj. difficult, arduous.
Ariovistus, i, m. Ariovistus.
Arma, orum, n. pl. arms.
Armatus, a, um, past part. of armo, armed, equipped.
Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, to arm, equip.
Aro, āre, āvi, ātum, to plough.
Arreptus, a, um, past part. of arripio, seized, caught
 hold of.
Arrogo, āre, āvi, ātum, to arrogate.
Ars, tis, f. art.
Asper, ēra, ērum, adj. rough, unpleasant.
Assiduus, a, um, adj. continual.
Astrum, i, n. star.
Ater, tra, trum, adj. black.
Atque, conj. and.
Auctor, ōris, m. adviser, author.
Audeo, ēre, ausus sum, semi-dep. vb. to dare.
Audio, īre, īvi, ītum, to hear.
Aufero, ferre, abstūli, ablātum, irr. vb. to take away.
Aufugio, ēre, fūgi, ītum, to flee away.
Augeo, ēre, auxi, auctum, to increase.
Auris, is, f. ear.
Aut, conj. or; *aut—aut*, either—or.
Autem, conj. but.
Autumnus, i, m. Autumn.
Auxilium, i, n. help; *pl.* auxiliary forces.
Avaritia, ae, f. avarice.
Avena, ae, f. stalk.
Avis, is, f. bird.
Avolo, āre, āvi, ātum, to fly away.

B.

Barbari, *ōrum, m. pl.* barbarians.

Beate, *adv.* happily.

Beatus, *a, um, adj.* happy, blessed.

Belgae, *ārum, m. pl.* Belgians.

Bellum, *i, n.* war.

Bene, *adv.* well.

Beneficium, *i, n.* kindness, benefit.

Benevolentia, *ae, f.* kindness, favour, benevolence.

Benevolus, *a, um, adj.* benevolent, well-disposed to.

Bestia, *ae, f.* beast.

Blanditia, *ae, f.* a coaxing, allurement.

Blandus, *a, um, adj.* coaxing.

Bonum, *i, n.* good.

Bonus, *a, um, adj.* good.

Bos, *bōvis, c.* ox.

Brevis, *e, adj.* short; *quādm brevissimus*, as short as possible.

C.

Cado, *ēre, cecīdi, cāsum*, to fall.

Caedo, *ēre, cecīdi, caesum*, to cut, beat, kill.

Caesar, *is, m.* Caesar.

Calco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to tread.

Campus, *i, m.* a plain.

Canis, *is, m.* dog.

Cannensis, *e, adj.* of Cannae.

Canto, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to sing.

Cantus, *ūs, m.* song.

Capella, *ae, f.* she-goat.

Capio, *ēre, cēpi, captum*, to take.

- Capra**, *ae, f.* she-goat.
Captivus, *i, m.* captive.
Caput, *itis, n.* head; *capitis absolutus*, acquitted of the capital charge.
Carina, *ae, f.* keel.
Carmen, *inis, n.* song.
Caro, *carnis, f.* flesh.
Carthaginienses, *um, m. pl.* Carthaginians.
Carus, *a, um, adj.* dear.
Caseus, *i, m.* cheese.
Castellum, *i, n.* fort.
Castrum, *i, n.* fort; *pl.* camp.
Causa, *ae, f.* cause.
Cavatus, *a, um, past part. of cavo*, hollowed out.
Caveo, *ēre, cāvī, cautum*, to beware.
Cavo, *āre, āvī, ātum*, to hollow out.
Celeritas, *tātis, f.* celerity, quickness.
Celo, *āre, āvī, ātum*, to conceal, hide.
Ceres, *cerēris, f.* Ceres, the goddess of corn.
Cerno, *ēre, crēvī, crētum*, to see, discern.
Certus, *a, um, adj.* sure, certain.
Cervus, *i, m.* stag.
Chamaeleon, *ōnis, m.* chamaeleon.
Cibus, *i, m.* food.
Cineas, *ae, m.* Cineas.
Circa, *prep. gov. acc.* around.
Circumvenio, *īre, vēnī, ventum*, to surround.
Citus, *a, um, adj.* quick.
Civis, *is, c.* citizen.
Civitas, *tātis, f.* state, city.
Clamor, *ōris, m.* shout.
Clarus, *a, um, adj.* clear, illustrious, famous.

Classis, is, f. fleet.

Coacervo, āre, āvi, ātum, to heap up.

Coactus, a, um, past part. of cogo, collected.

Coelum, i, n. sing; m. pl. heaven, sky.

Coepi, isse, def. vb. to begin.

Coerceo, ēre, ui, itum, to restrain.

Cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nitum, to know, become acquainted with.

Cognitus, a, um, past part. of cognosco, known.

Cogo, ēre, cōgi, coactum, to compel, gather together.

Cohors, tis, f. cohort.

Cohortatio, ōnis, f. exhortation.

Collis, is, m. hill.

Colloquor, i, locūtus, dep. vb. to converse.

Collum, i, n. neck.

Comitas, tātis, f. kindness, affability, courteousness.

Commilito, ōnis, m. fellow-soldier.

Commissus, a, um, past part. of committo, fought.

Committo, ēre, misi, missum, to engage in, fight.

Commodum, i, n. advantage.

Communio, ire, iui, itum, to fortify.

Compesco, ēre, ui, to restrain.

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, to fill up.

Complures, a, pl. adj. many, very many.

Compono, ēre, posui, positum, to compose.

Comporto, āre, āvi, ātum, to carry, bring together.

Concordia, ae, f. concord, agreement.

Conduco, ēre, duxi, ductum, to engage, hire.

Conditus, a, um, past part. of condo, built.

Condo, ēre, didi, ditum, to build.

Confectus, a, um, past part. of conficio, performed.

Confestim, adv. immediately.

Conficio, *ĕre, fĕci, sectum*, to perform.

Conflagro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to burn, be burnt.

Confugio, *ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum*, to flee.

Conjectus, *a, um, past part. of conjicio*, thrown, hurled.

Conjicio, *ĕre, jĕci, jectum*, to throw.

Conjungo, *ĕre, junxi, junctum*, to join together.

Conquiro, *ĕre, sivi, situm*, to seek after, procure.

Conor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to attempt.

Conscendo, *ĕre, di, sum*, to ascend, embark in.

Conservo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to preserve.

Consilium, *i, n.* counsel, advice, plan, design.

Conspectus, *a, um, past part. of conspicio*, seen.

Conspectus, *us, m.* sight.

Conspicor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to behold.

Constat, *āre, ĭtit, impers.* it is evident.

Constantia, *ae, f.* constancy.

Constituo, *ĕre, ui, ūtum*, to arrange, appoint, determine.

Consul, *is, m.* consul.

Consumo, *ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum*, to consume, destroy, wear away.

Contemno, *ĕre, tempsi, temptum*, to despise.

Contemplor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to contemplate.

Contendo, *ĕre, di, tum*, to hasten.

Contero, *ĕre, trivi, tritum*, to wear away.

Contineo, *ĕre, ui, tentum*, to bound.

Conturbo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to disturb, embarrass.

Convallis, *is, f.* valley.

Copia, *ae, f.* plenty, *pl.* forces.

Coram, *prep. gov. abl.* in the presence of.

Cornu, *us, n.* horn.

Corpus, *ōris*, *n.* body.

Corrigo, *ēre, rexi, rectum*, to correct.

Corrumpto, *ēre, rūpi, ruptum*, to corrupt, destroy.

Corvus, *i*, *m.* crow.

Cras, *adv.* to-morrow.

Crebro, *adv.* frequently.

Creo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to create.

Creta, *ae, f.* Crete.

Crucio, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to torture.

Crudelis, *e*, *adj.* cruel.

Cultus, *ūs, m.* worship.

Cum, *prep. gov. abl.* with.

Cupiditas, *tātis, f.* cupidity, desire.

Cupio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to desire.

Cura, *ae, f.* care.

Curo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to take care.

Curro, *ēre, cūcurri, cursum*, to run.

Cursus, *ūs, m.* course.

Curvus, *a, um, adj.* crooked.

D.

Datus, *a, um, past part. of do*, given.

De, *prep. gov. abl.* down from, of, concerning.

Debeo, *ēre, ui, itum*, to owe ; *pass.* to be due.

Decessus, *ūs, m.* departing, ebb.

Decipio, *ēre, cēpi, ceptum*, to deceive.

Decresco, *ēre, crēvi, crētum*, to decrease.

Deduco, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to lead down.

Defatigatus, *a, um, past part. of defatigo*, fatigued.

Defendo, *ēre, di, sum*, to defend.

Deinde, *adv.* then, hereupon, secondly.

- Delabor, i, lapsus, dep. vb.** to fall down.
Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, to delight.
Deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, to blot out.
Deligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, to choose.
Demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, to show, to demonstrate.
Dens, tis, m. tooth.
Depono, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, to lay down.
Desero, ēre, ui, tum, to desert.
Desilio, īre, silui, sultum, to leap down.
Desum, esse, fui, fūtūrus, to be wanting.
Detineo, ēre, ui, tentum, to detain.
Deus, i, m. GOD.
Devictus, a, um, past part. of devinco, thoroughly conquered, vanquished.
Devoro, āre, āvi, ātum, to devour.
Dico, ēre, xi, ctum, to say, tell.
Dies, ei, m. and f. sing. m. pl. day; *in dies*, day by day.
Difficultas, tātis, f. difficulty.
Dilabor, i, lapsus, dep. vb. to decay, go to ruin.
Dilanio, āre, āvi, ātum, to tear in pieces.
Diligo, ēre, lexi, lectum, to esteem highly, love.
Dimissus, a, um, past part. of dimitto, sent in different directions.
Dirus, a, um, adj. dreadful.
Discipulus, i, m. scholar.
Disco, ēre, didici, to learn.
Discordia, ae, f. discord.
Dissidium, i, n. disagreement.
Dissimilis, e, adj. unlike.
Ditio, ōnis, f. sway.
Diu, adv. a long time.

- Divisus**, *a, um, past part. of divido*, divided.
Divitiae, *arum, f. pl.* riches.
Do, *dāre, dēdi, dātum*, to give.
Doceo, *ēre, ui, ctum*, to teach.
Dolor, *ōris, m.* grief.
Domi, *adverbial gen. of domus*, at home.
Domo, *āre, ui, itum*, to tame.
Domus, *ūs, f.* house, home.
Donum, *i, n.* gift.
Dormio, *īre, īvi, itum*, to sleep.
Druides, *um, m. pl.* Druids.
Dubito, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to doubt.
Dubius, *a, um, adj.* doubtful; *non dubium est*, there is no doubt.
Duco, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to lead.
Dulcis, *e, adj.* sweet.
Dum, *adv.* whilst, until.
Duo, *duae, duo, num. adj.* two.
Durus, *a, um, adj.* hard.
Dux, *dūcis, c,* leader, general.

E.

- E, ex**, *prep. gov. abl.* out of, from.
Edico, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to decree.
Edisco, *cēre, dīdīci*, to learn by heart, learn thoroughly.
Edo, *ēre, ēdi, ēsum*, to eat.
Educo, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to lead out.
Efficio, *ēre, fēci, fectum*, to effect, do, bring to pass.
Effigies, *ei, f.* image, likeness.
Ego, *mei, pers. pron. I.*

- Egredior, i, gressus, dep. vb.** to go out.
Egregie, adv. remarkably.
Egregius, a, um, adj. remarkable.
Elephantus, i, m. elephant.
En! interj. lo!
Eo, adv. thither, on that account.
Eo, ire, ii, itum, to go.
Eques, itis, m. horseman.
Equitatus, us, m. cavalry.
Equus, i, m. horse.
Erga, prep. gov. acc. towards.
Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, to instruct, teach.
Es, 2nd sing. pres. ind. of sum.
Esto, fut. imperat. of sum.
Et, conj. and, also, even; **et—et, both—and.**
Etenim, conj. for.
Etiam, conj. also, even.
Exactus, a, um, past part. of exigo, driven out.
Excipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum, to withstand, reply.
Exemplum, i, n. example.
Exerceo, ere, ui, itum, to exercise.
Exercitus, us, m. army.
Exigo, ere, ēgi, actum, to drive out.
Existimo, are, āvi, ātum, to think.
Expectatio, onis, f. expectation.
Expecto, are, āvi, ātum, to wait for, expect.
Experior, iri, pertus, dep. vb. to experience.
Exploro, are, āvi, ātum, to explore.
Expugnatus, a, um, past part. of expugno, assaulted.
Expugno, are, āvi, ātum, to take by storm, assault.
Extraho, ere, xi, ctum, to draw out, extract.

F.

- Fabula**, *ae, f.* fable, tale.
Facilis, *e, adj.* easy ; *facile*, easily.
Facilius, *comp. adv.* more easily.
Facio, *ĕre, fēci, factum*, to do, make.
Factus, *a, um, past part. of facio*, made.
Facundus, *a, um, adj.* eloquent.
Fallax, *ācis, adj.* deceptive, false.
Falsus, *a, um, adj.* false.
Fascis, *is, m.* bundle.
Fatum, *i, n.* fate.
Fauces, *um, f. pl.* jaws.
Faveo, *ĕre, fāvi, fautum*, to favour.
Felis, *is, f.* cat.
Felix, *icis, adj.* happy.
Fera, *ae, f.* wild beast.
Ferio, *ire, (percussi, percussum)*, to strike.
Ferme, *adv.* about, almost.
Fero, *ferre, tūli, lātum*, to bear, carry.
Ferreus, *a, um, adj.* of iron.
Ferrum, *i, n.* iron.
Fertilis, *e, adj.* fertile.
Festino, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to hasten.
Fides, *ei, f.* faith, trust, faithfulness ; *fidem dare*, to pledge one's word.
Filius, *i, m.* son.
Fingo, *ĕre, finxi, fictum*, to feign, pretend.
Finio, *ire, iŕi, itum*, to finish.
Finis, *is, m. and f.* end, boundary, territory.
Fio, *fiĕri, factus, pass. of facio*, to be done, to be made, to become.
Fleo, *ĕre, ēvi, ētum*, to weep.

- Fletus**, *us, m.* weeping.
Floreo, *ēre, ui*, to flourish.
Flos, *ōris, m.* flower.
Flumen, *inis, n.* river.
Fons, *tis, m.* fountain.
Foris, *adv.* out of doors.
Forma, *ae, f.* beauty.
Formido, *inis, f.* fear.
Formosus, *a, um, adj.* beautiful.
Fors, *tis, f.* chance.
Fortis, *e, adj.* brave, strong.
Fortiter, *adv.* bravely.
Fortitudo, *inis, f.* bravery.
Fortuna, *ae, f.* fortune.
Fossa, *ae, f.* ditch.
Frango, *ēre, frēgi, fractum*, to break.
Fraus, *dis, f.* fraud, deceit.
Frenum, *i, n.* bit, bridle.
Frigus, *ōris, n.* cold.
Frugem, *no nom. gen. frugis*, fruit ; *pl.* crops.
Frumentum, *i, n.* corn.
Fruor, *i, itus, dep. vb. gov. abl.* enjoy.
Frustror, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to deceive.
Fugatus, *a, um, past part. of fugo*, routed.
Fugax, *ācis, adj.* fleeting, fugitive.
Fugio, *ēre, fūgi, fugitum*, to flee.
Fugo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to put to flight, rout.
Fulgeo, *ēre, si*, to shine, glitter.
Fulmen, *inis, n.* lightning.
Fur, *is, c.* thief.
Furor, *ōris, m.* fury.
Futurus, *a, um, fut. part. of sum*, about to be, future.

G.

- Galli**, *orum, m. pl.* the Gauls.
Gallia, *ae, f.* Gaul (modern France).
Gaudeo, *ēre, gavisus, semi-dep. vb.* to rejoice.
Gemitus, *us, m.* groaning.
Gena, *ae, f.* cheek.
Gens, *tis, f.* nation.
Germani, *orum, m. pl.* Germans.
Gero, *ēre, gessi, gestum,* to wage, carry on.
Gloria, *ae, f.* glory.
Gortynii, *orum, m. pl.* the Gortynii.
Gramen, *inis, n.* grass.
Grassor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to go, fall upon.
Gratia, *ae, f.* grace, favour; *pl.* thanks.
Gratulor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb. gov. dat.* to congratulate.
Gratus, *a, um, adj.* thankful, grateful.
Grex, *grēgis, m.* herd.
Grus, *gruis, c.* crane.
Guberno, *āre, āvi, ātum,* to govern.

H.

- Habeo**, *ēre, ui, itum,* to have.
Haurio, *īre, hausi, haustum,* to draw.
Hic, *haec, hoc, dem. pron.* this.
Hirundo, *inis, f.* swallow.
Hispania, *ae, f.* Spain.
Homo, *inis, c.* man.
Honestus, *a, um, adj.* honourable.
Honor, *ōris, m.* honour.
Hora, *ae, f.* hour.
Hortor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to exhort.

Hortus, *i, m.* garden.
Hostis, *is, c.* enemy.
Humanus, *a, um, adj.* human.
Humerus, *i, m.* shoulder.
Hyems, *is, f.* winter.

I.

Idem, *eadem, idem, dem. pron.* same.
Igitur, *conj.* therefore, then.
Ignis, *is, m.* fire.
Ignotus, *a, um, adj.* unknown.
Illatus, *a, um, past part. of infero*, inflicted.
Ille, *a, ud, dem. pron.* that, he.
Imbecillis, *c, adj.* weak.
Imitor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to imitate.
Immemor, *is, adj.* unmindful.
Immitto, *ēre, mīsi, missum*, to hurl.
Immodicus, *a, um, adj.* immoderate.
Impedimentum, *i, n.* hindrance; *pl.* baggage.
Impedio, *ire, ivi, itum*, to hinder.
Impero, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to command.
Impius, *a, um, adj.* impious.
Imploro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to implore.
Improbus, *a, um, adj.* wicked.
Imprudens, *tis, adj.* imprudent.
In, *prep. gov. acc. of motion*, into, towards, against;
abl. of station, in, on.
Incertus, *a, um, adj.* uncertain.
Incipio, *ēre, cēpi, ceptum*, to begin.
Incolumis, *c, adj.* safe, unhurt.
Incursio, *ōnis, f.* incursion, attack.

Indies, *adv.* daily.

Ineo, *īre, ii, itum*, to enter upon.

Infamia, *ae, f.* infamy.

Inferior, *us, comp. adj.* lower.

Infero, *ferre, tūli, illatum, irr. vb.* to inflict.

Infestus, *a, um, adj.* opposed, obnoxious.

Inflatus, *a, um, adj.* elated.

Infrendeo, *ēre, ui*, to gnash.

Ingenium, *i, n.* temper, abilities, talent.

Ingens, *tis, adj.* great, immense.

Ingratus, *a, um, adj.* ungrateful.

Inhaereo, *ēre, si, sum*, to stick in.

Inimicus, *i, m.* enemy.

Initus, *a, um, past part. of ineo*, entered upon.

Injuria, *ae, f.* injury.

Inopia, *ae, f.* want.

Inquit, says he, *from inquam. def. vb.*

Insidiae, *ārum, f. pl.* snares, ambush.

Insidior, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to lie in ambush, lie in wait.

Instruo, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to teach, instruct, draw up.

Insula, *ae, f.* island.

Inter, *prep. gov. acc.* between, among; *inter se*, with one another.

Interior, *us, comp. adj.* inner.

Interrogo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to ask.

Invenio, *īre, vēni, tum*, to find.

Invidia, *ae, f.* envy.

Invoco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to call upon.

Ipse, *a, um, dem. pron.* self, himself, very.

Ira, *ae, f.* anger.

Irruo, *ēre, i, itum*, to rush in.

Is, ea, id, dem. pron. that, he.

Iste, a, ud, dem. pron. that (*near you*), that of yours.

Ita, adv. so, thus.

Italia, ae, f. Italy.

Iter, itineris, n. journey, road.

Iterum, adv. again.

J.

Jaceo, ēre, ui, itum, to lie.

Jam, adv. now.

Jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, to bid, order, command.

Jucundus, a, um, adj. pleasant.

Jungo, ēre, xi, ctum, to join.

Jus, juris, n. right, law, justice.

Juvenca, ae, f. heifer.

Juvenis, is, m. a youth, young man.

Juvenis, e, adj. young; *comp.* junior.

Juvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, to help, delight.

L.

Labor, ōris, m. labour.

Labor, i, lapsus, dep. vb. to glide.

Lac, tis, n. milk.

Lacryma, ae, f. tear.

Laetitia, ae, f. joy, gladness.

Laetus, a, um, adj. joyful.

Lana, ae, f. wool.

Lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, to tear in pieces.

Lassus, a, um, adj. weary, tired.

Latex, icis, m. water.

Latro, ōnis, m. robber.

Laturus, *a, um, fut. part. of fero*, about to carry,
about to bring.

Laudo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to praise.

Laurus, *i* and *ūs*, *f.* laurel.

Laus, *dis*, *f.* praise.

Legio, *ōnis*, *f.* legion.

Lentus, *a, um, adj.* pliant, tough.

Leo, *ōnis*, *m.* lion.

Lepus, *ōris*, *m.* hare.

Lethum, *i*, *n.* death.

Lex, *lēgis*, *f.* law.

Liber, *bri*, *m.* book.

Libere, *adv.* freely.

Liberi, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* children.

Libero, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to free, set free.

Lignum, *i*, *n.* wood.

Lilium, *i*, *n.* lily.

Linea, *ae*, *f.* line, boundary.

Littera, *ae*, *f.* letter; *pl.* literature.

Loco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to place.

Locus, *i*, *m. sing.*; *m. and n. pl.* place.

Longe, *adv.* far.

Longitudo, *inis*, *f.* length.

Longus, *a, um, adj.* long.

Loquor, *i*, *locūtus*, *dep. vb.* to speak.

Ludo, *ēre, si, sum*, to play.

Lumen, *inis*, *n.* light.

Luna, *ae*, *f.* moon.

Lupus, *i*, *m.* wolf.

Lusus, *ūs*, *m.* sport.

Lux, *lūcis*, *f.* light.

Luxuria, *ae*, *f.* luxury.

M.

M. for **Marcus**, *i, m.* Mark.

Magnitudo, *inis, f.* magnitude, greatness.

Magnopere, *adv.* greatly.

Magnus, *a, um, adj.* great.

Major, *us, comp. adj.* greater.

Majores natu, elders.

Maleficus, *a, um, adj.* villainous.

Malo, *malle, mālui, mālens, irr. vb.* to have rather,
to be more willing.

Malum, *i, n.* evil.

Malus, *a, um, adj.* bad.

Mano, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to flow.

Manus, *us, f.* hand, band.

Mare, *is, n.* sea.

Maritimus, *a, um, adj.* maritime.

Mater, *tris, f.* mother.

Maximus, *a, um, superl. adj.* greatest.

Mecum, *i.e., cum me*, with me.

Medicus, *i, m.* physician.

Meditor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to meditate.

Medius, *a, um, adj.* middle.

Mel, *mellis, n.* honey.

Membrana, *ae, f.* membrane.

Memento, *imperat. of meminī*, remember.

Memini, *isse, def. vb.* to remember.

Memor, *is, adj.* mindful.

Memoria, *ae, f.* memory.

Mens, *tis, f.* mind.

Mercator, *ōris, m.* merchant.

Merces, *ēdis, f.* reward.

Mereor, *ēri, itus, dep. vb.* to deserve.

Messis, *is, f.* harvest.

Metior, *iri, mensus, dep. vb.* to measure.

Metuo, *ēre, i, to* fear.

Meus, *a, um, poss. adj.* my.

Mico, *āre, ui, to* shine, glitter.

Miles, *itis, c.* soldier.

Mille, *num. adj. n. indecl. sing.; pl. millia, um,*
thousand.

Ministro, *āre, āvi, ātum, to* minister, furnish.

Misceo, *ēre, ui, mixtum or mistum, to* mix.

Miser, *ēra, ērum, adj.* wretched.

Mitis, *e, adj.* gentle.

Mixtus, *a, um, past part. of misceo, mixed.*

Modestia, *ae, f.* modesty.

Modus, *i, m.* manner.

Mollio, *ire, ivi, itum, to* soften.

Mollis, *e, adj.* soft.

Moneo, *ēre, ui, itum, to* advise, warn.

Mons, *tis, m.* mountain.

Monumentum, *i, n.* monument.

Morior, *i, mortuus, dep. vb.* to die.

Moror, *ari, ātus, dep. vb.* to delay.

Mors, *tis, f.* death.

Mortalis, *e, adj.* mortal.

Mos, *mōris, m.* manner, custom ; *pl.* character, morals.

Motus, *ūs, m.* motion.

Moveo, *ēre, mōvi, mōtum, to* move.

Mox, *adv.* soon.

Mugio, *ire, ivi, itum, to* low.

Mulceo, *ēre, si, sum, to* soothe.

Mulier, *is, f.* woman.

Multitudo, *inis, f.* multitude.
Multo, *adv.* much.
Multo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to fine.
Multus, *a, um, adj.* much, many.
Mundus, *i, m.* world, universe.
Munio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to fortify.
Munus, *ōris, n.* gift.
Mus, *mūris, c.* mouse.
Mutatio, *ōnis, f.* change.
Muto, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to change.
Myrtus, *i, f.* myrtle.

N.

Namque, *conj.* for.
Narro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to relate.
Nascor, *ī, nātus, dep. vb.* to be born, grow, arise.
Natio, *ōnis, f.* nation.
Natus, *ūs, m.* birth; *maiores natu*, elders.
Natura, *ae, f.* nature.
Nauta, *ae, m.* sailor.
Navigans, *tis, pres. part. of navigo used substantively*, one who sails, sailor.
Navigo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to sail.
Navis, *is, f.* ship.
Ne, *adv.* that not, lest.
Negligo, *ēre, lexi, lectum*, to neglect.
Nemo, *gen. not used, c.* no one.
Nemus, *ōris, n.* grove.
Neptunus, *i, m.* Neptune, god of the sea.
Nequaquam, *adv.* by no means.
Neque, *conj.* nor; *neque—neque*, neither—nor.

Nescio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, not to know.
Neve, *conj.* nor.
Nihil, *indecl. n.* nothing.
Nisi, *conj.* unless, except, if not, but.
Nitor, *ōris, m.* lustre, brightness.
Nobilitas, *tātis, f.* nobility.
Nobis, *dat. or abl. pl. of ego*.
Noceo, *ēre, ui, itum*, to injure, hurt.
Nolo, *nolle, nōlui, nōlens*, to be unwilling.
Nomen, *inis, n.* name.
Non, *adv.* not.
Nos, *nom. or acc. pl. of ego*.
Noster, *tra, trum, poss. adj.* our.
Novus, *a, um, adj.* new.
Nullus, *a, um, adj.* no, none.
Num, *interrog. particle, implying answer no*.
Numerus, *i, m.* number.
Nunquam, *adv.* never.
Nutrio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to nourish.

O.

O, *interj.* O! Oh!
Obduro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to endure, hold out.
Obedio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to obey.
Obitus, *ūs, m.* death.
Oblecto, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to please, amuse.
Obses, *idis, c.* hostage.
Obsideo, *ēre, sessi, sessum*, to besiege.
Obsidio, *ōnis, f.* siege.
Obviam, *adv.* in the way ; *obviam fieri*, to meet.
Occasus, *ūs, m.* setting.

Occurro, ěre, ri, sum, gov. dat. to meet.
Oculus, i, m. eye.
Odi, isse, def. vb. to hate.
Officium, i, n. duty, kindness.
Omnis, e, adj. all, every.
Onerosus, a, um, adj. burdensome.
Onus, ěris, n. burden, load.
Opem, no nom. gen. opis. f. help; *pl.* riches.
Oppidum, i, n. town.
Oppugnatio, ōnis, f. siege.
Optimus, a, um, superl. adj. best.
Opus, ěris, n. work.
Ordo, ĩnis, m. rank, order.
Orgetorix, ġis, m. Orgetorix.
Orior, ĩri, ortus, dep. vb. to arise.
Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, to adorn.
Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, to beg, pray, beseech.
Ortus, a, um, past part. of orior, arisen.
Os, ōris, n. mouth, face.
Os, ossis, n. bone.
Otium, i, n. ease.
Ovis, is, c. sheep.

P.

Paene, adv. almost.
Pallor, ōris, m. paleness.
Palus, ūdis, f. marsh.
Parens, tis, c. parent.
Paries, ětis, m. wall.
Pariter, adv. in like manner, equally.
Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, to prepare.
Pars, tis, f. part.

- Parsimonia**, *ae, f.* parsimony.
Parturio, *ire, iui, itum*, to be in labour.
Parvus, *a, um, adj.* small.
Pasco, *ēre, pāvi, pastum*, to feed.
Pascor, *i, pastus, dep. vb.* to feed.
Pastor, *ōris, m.* shepherd.
Pater, *tris, m.* father.
Paternus, *a, um, adj.* paternal.
Patior, *i, passus, dep. vb.* to suffer.
Patria, *ae, f.* country.
Paucus, *a, um, adj.* few.
Paululum, *adv.* a little.
Pauper, *is, adj.* poor.
Pax, *pācis, f.* peace.
Pecco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to sin.
Pectus, *ōris, n.* breast.
Pecunia, *ae, f.* money.
Pecus, *ōris, n.* cattle.
Pellis, *is, f.* skin.
Pello, *ēre, pēpūli, pulsum*, to drive.
Pendeo, *ēre, pēpendi, pensum*, to hang.
Penna, *ae, f.* feather, wing.
Per, *prep. gov. acc.* through, along, by.
Percunctor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to enquire.
Percurro, *ēre, i, sum*, to run through.
Perduco, *ēre, duxi, ductum*, to lead, conduct.
Peregrinor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to travel abroad.
Pereo, *ire, ii, itum*, to perish.
Perfero, *ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. vb.* to carry through,
 carry to the end, endure.
Perfuga, *ae, m.* deserter.
Perfugium, *i, n.* refuge.

- Periculosus**, *a, um, adj.* dangerous.
Pernocto, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to pass the night.
Persequor, *i, secutus, dep. vb.* to pursue.
Perterreō, *āre, ui, itum*, to thoroughly frighten.
Perturbo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to disturb.
Pes, *pēdis, m.* foot.
Peto, *ēre, ii, itum*, to seek, aim at, attack.
Philosophia, *ae, f.* philosophy.
Pietas, *ātis, f.* piety.
Pinus, *ūs and i, f.* pine-tree.
Pius, *a, um, adj.* godly.
Planus, *a, um, adj.* flat.
Plausus, *ūs, m.* applause.
Ploro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to bewail.
Plurimus, *a, um, superl. of multus*, most, very many; *quam plurimi*, as many as possible.
Plus, *pluris, comp. of multus*, more.
Plus, *comp. adv.* more.
Pluvia, *ae, f.* rain.
Poena, *ae, f.* punishment.
Poenitet, *ēre, uit, impers. vb.* it repents.
Poeta, *ae, m.* poet.
Pol, *interj.* by Pollux, truly.
Pompeius, *i, m.* Pompey.
Pomum, *i, n.* apple.
Pons, *tis, m.* bridge.
Populus, *i, m.* people.
Porta, *ae, f.* gate.
Portus, *ūs, m.* port, harbour.
Possum, *posse, pōtui, pōtens, irr. vb.* to be able.
Post, *prep. gov. acc.* after.
Postulo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to demand.

- Potestas**, *atis, f.* power; *potestatem facere*, to give an opportunity.
- Potus**, *ús, m.* drink.
- Prae**, *prep. gov. abl.* before.
- Prae**beo, *ēre, ui, itum*, to afford, furnish.
- Praecipuus**, *a, um, adj.* chief.
- Praeda**, *ae, f.* booty.
- Praelium**, *i, n.* battle.
- Praemissus**, *a, um, past. partic. of praemitto*, sent forward.
- Praemitto**, *ēre, mīsi, mīssum*, to send forward.
- Praemium**, *i, n.* reward.
- Praesens**, *tis, adj.* present.
- Praestans**, *tis, adj.* excellent.
- Praestantia**, *ae, f.* excellence, superiority.
- Praesto**, *adv.* at hand, ready.
- Praetereo**, *īre, ii, itum*, to pass by.
- Pratum**, *i, n.* meadow.
- Precem**, *precis, f., no. nom.* prayer.
- Primum**, *adv.* firstly.
- Primus**, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* first.
- Princeps**, *cīpis, c.* chief.
- Pro**, *prep. gov. abl.* for, instead of.
- Proconsul**, *is, m.* proconsul.
- Prodo**, *ēre, didi, ditum*, to give up, betray.
- Proficiscor**, *i, profectus, dep. vb.* to set out.
- Profugio**, *ēre, fugi, fugitum*, to flee.
- Profuturus**, *a, um, fut. part. of prosum.*
- Progredior**, *i, gressus, dep. vb.* to proceed.
- Prohibeo**, *ēre, ui, itum*, to prohibit, forbid, restrain.
- Promo**, *ēre, prompsi, promptum*, to take forth, bring forth.

- Prope**, *adv.* nearly, almost.
Propius, *comp. adv.* nearer.
Prosum, *desse, fui, futurus, irr. vb.* to do good to, profit.
Protego, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to protect.
Provideo, *ēre, vidi, visum*, to foresee, look after.
Providentia, *ae, f.* providence.
Provisus, *a, um, past part. of provideo.*
Proximus, *a, um, superl. adj.* nearest, next.
Prudentia, *ae, f.* prudence, caution.
Ptolemaeus, *i, m.* Ptolemy.
Pudor, *ōris, m.* modesty.
Puer, *i, m.* boy.
Pugna, *ae, f.* fight.
Pugno, *are, avi, atum*, to fight.
Pulcher, *ra, rum, adj.* beautiful.
Pulchritudo, *inis, f.* beauty.
Pulsus, *a, um, past part. of pello*, driven.
Punio, *īre, īvi, itum*, to punish.
Purus, *a, um, adj.* pure.
Pyrrhus, *i, m.* Pyrrhus.

Q.

- Quadraginta**, *num. card. adj.* forty.
Quaero, *ēre, sivi, situm*, to seek.
Qualis, *e, adj.* of what sort, what.
Quam, *conj.* than; *qudm plurimi*, as many as possible.
Quantus, *a, um, adj.* how great, how much.
Quartus, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* fourth.
Quassus, *a, um, past part. of quatio*, shattered.
Quatio, *ēre, quassi, quassum*, to shake, shatter.

Quattuor, *num. card. adj.* four.

Que, *conj.* and ; *que—que*, both—and.

Quercus, *ūs, f.* oak.

Qui, *quae, quod, rel. pron.* who, which, what.

Quidam, *quaedam, quoddam, pron.* a certain one.

Quidem, *adv.* truly, indeed.

Quin, *conj.* but that.

Quinque, *num. card. adj.* five.

Quis, *quae, quid or quod, inter. pron.* who ? what ?

Quo, *adv.* whither.

Quo, *conj. in a comparative sentence*, that.

Quod, *conj.* because.

Quoque, *conj.* also.

Quotidie, *adv.* daily.

Quum, *adv.* when.

R.

Ramus, *i, m.* branch, bough.

Rapio, *ēre, ui, raptum*, to snatch, seize.

Raro, *adv.* rarely.

Rarus, *a, um, adj.* rare.

Recedo, *ēre, cessi, cessum*, to retire.

Reddo, *ēre, reddidi, redditum*, to return, give back,
restore.

Redeo, *ire, ii, itum*, to return, go back.

Redintegro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to renew.

Reduco, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to bring back.

Refero, *ferre, rettūli, relātum, irr. vb.* to bring
back, refer, return ; *referre gratias*, to return
thanks.

Reficio, *ēre, fēci, fectum*, to repair.

- Regnum**, *i, n.* kingdom.
Rego, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to rule.
Relinquo, *ēre, liqui, lictum*, to leave.
Reliquus, *a, um, adj.* rest, remaining.
Renovo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to renew.
Repentinus, *a, um, adj.* sudden, unexpected, un-
 looked for.
Reperio, *ire, repperi, repertum*, to find.
Requiro, *ēre, sivi, situm*, to require, seek for.
Res, *rei, f.* thing, property.
Rescindo, *ēre, scidi, scissum*, to cut down.
Respondeo, *ēre, di, sum*, to answer.
Respublica, *reipublicae, f.* state, republic.
Responsum, *i, n.* answer.
Restinguo, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to extinguish.
Retineo, *ēre, ui, tentum*, to retain.
Retraho, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to draw again.
Revera, *adv.* in very truth, truly.
Revereor, *ēri, itus, dep. vb.* to reverence.
Revoco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to recall.
Rex, *rēgis, m.* king.
Rhenum, *i, n.* Rhine.
Rideo, *ēre, risi, risum*, to laugh at.
Ridiculus, *a, um, adj.* ridiculous.
Robigo, *inis, f.* rust.
Robur, *oris, n.* strength.
Roma, *ae, f.* Rome.
Romanus, *a, um, adj.* Roman.
Romanus, *i, m.* a Roman.
Rosa, *ae, f.* rose.
Rostrum, *i, n.* beak.
Ruo, *ēre, i, itum*, to rush, set, fall.

Rursus, *adv.* again.

Rus, *rūris*, *n.* country.

Rusticor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb.* to dwell in the country.

Rusticus, *i, m.* a rustic, a countryman.

S.

Saepe, *adv.* often.

Saevio, *ire, ivi, itum*, to rage.

Sagitta, *ae, f.* arrow.

Saguntum, *i, n.* Saguntum.

Salio, *ire, ivi*, and *ui, saltum*, to dance.

Saltem, *adv.* at least.

Sancio, *ire, xi, ctum*, to consecrate, appoint, establish.

Sapiens, *tis, adj.* wise ; *sapientis est*, it is the mark of a wise man.

Sapientia, *ae, f.* wisdom.

Satis, *adv.* enough.

Saxum, *i, n.* rock.

Scelestus, *a, um, adj.* wicked.

Scelus, *ēris, n.* wickedness, crime.

Scio, *ire, ivi, itum*, to know.

Scribo, *ēre, scripsi, scriptum*, to write.

Scythae, *ārum, m. pl.* Scythians.

Se, *sui, no. nom. refl. pron.* himself, herself, itself, themselves.

Secum, *i.e., cum se*, with himself, etc.

Secundus, *a, um, adj.* second, prosperous ; *res secundae*, prosperity.

Sed, *conj.* but.

Sedeo, *ēre, sessi, sessum*, to sit.

Sedes, *is, f.* seat.

- Seges**, *ētis*, *f.* standing corn.
Semel, *adv.* once.
Semen, *inis*, *n.* seed.
Semper, *adv.* always.
Senecta, *ae*, *f.* old age.
Senectus, *tūtis*, *f.* old age.
Senex, *senis*, *m.* an old man.
Sentio, *ire*, *sensi*, *sensum*, to feel.
Sepelio, *ire*, *ivi*, *sepultum*, to bury.
Septingenti, *ae*, *a*, *card. num. adj.* seven hundred.
Sequor, *i*, *secutus*, *dep. vb.* to follow.
Serenus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* calm, serene.
Servo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, to keep.
Servus, *i*, *m.* slave.
Sese, *acc.* and *abl. of se.*
Si, *conj.* if.
Sic, *adv.* so.
Sidus, *ēris*, *n.* constellation, star.
Signum, *i*, *n.* sign, standard.
Simul, *adv.* together ; *simul atque*, as soon as.
Singuli, *ae*, *a*, *distrib. num. adj.* one by one.
Sine, *prep. gov. abl.* without.
Sitis, *is*, *f.* thirst.
Societas, *tātis*, *f.* society, companionship.
Sol, *is*, *m.* sun.
Solatum, *i*, *n.* solace, comfort.
Solitus, *a*, *um*, *past part. of soleo*, accustomed.
Soleo, *ēre*, *itus sum*, *semi-dep. vb.* to be accustomed.
Solum, *i*, *n.* soil.
Solvo, *ēre*, *vi*, *solutum*, to loosen, set sail.
Sono, *āre*, *ui*, *itum*, to sound.
Sonus, *i*, *m.* sound.

Soror, *ōris, f.* sister.

Spargo, *ēre, si, sum*, to sprinkle, scatter.

Speciosus, *a, um, adj.* specious, plausible.

Speculator, *is, m.* spy.

Spero, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to hope.

Spes, *spei, f.* hope.

Statim, *adv.* immediately, at once.

Sterilis, *e, adj.* barren.

Sto, *āre, stēti, stātum*, to stand.

Studium, *i, n.* study, desire.

Stultitia, *ae, f.* folly.

Sub, *prep. gov. acc. and abl.* under.

Subeo, *ire, ii, itum*, to go under, carry.

Subduco, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to lead up.

Subito, *adv.* suddenly.

Subitus, *a, um, adj.* sudden.

Subjicio, *ēre, jēci, jectum*, to add.

Sublatus, *a, um, past part. of tollo*, raised, lifted up.

Submissus, *a, um, past part. of submitto*, sent up.

Submitto, *ēre, misi, missum*, to send up.

Subrideo, *ēre, si, sum*, to smile.

Subsecutus, *a, um, past part. of subsequor*, following up.

Subsequor, *i, cūtus, dep. vb.* to follow up.

Subvenio, *ire, vēni, ventum, gov. dat.* to help.

Subvolo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to fly up.

Succedo, *ēre, cessi, cessum*, to succeed.

Succus, *i, m.* juice.

Sum, *esse, fui, fūtūrus, irr. vb.* to be.

Summus, *a, um, superl. adj.* highest, greatest,
top of.

Superbus, *a, um, adj.* proud.

Suus, *a, um, poss. adj.* his, her, its, etc.
Sylva, *ae, f.* wood.

T.

Tabula, *ae, f.* tablet.
Tacitus, *a, um, adj.* silent.
Talis, *e, adj.* such.
Tam, *adv.* so.
Tandem, *adv.* at length.
Tango, *ēre, tēgi, tactum*, to touch.
Tantalus, *i, m.* Tantalus.
Tantus, *a, um, adj.* so great.
Taurus, *i, m.* bull.
Tego, *ēre, xi, ctum*, to cover.
Telum, *i, n.* dart.
Temperantia, *ae, f.* temperance, moderation.
Tempestas, *ātis, f.* storm, tempest.
Templum, *i, n.* temple.
Tempus, *ōris, n.* time.
Tendo, *ēre, tēti, tensum*, to stretch.
Teneo, *ēre, ui, tum*, to hold.
Tener, *ēra, ērum, adj.* tender.
Tenuis, *e, adj.* slender.
Terra, *ae, f.* earth, land.
Terreo, *ēre, ui, ūtum*, to frighten, terrify.
Tertio, *adv.* the third time.
Tertius, *a, um, ord. num. adj.* third.
Thesaurus, *i, m.* treasure.
Tibi, *dat. sing. of tu.*
Timeo, *ēre, ui, ūtum*, to fear.
Timor, *ōris, m.* fear.

- Tollo**, *ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum*, to take away.
Torridus, *a, um, adj.* torrid, hot.
Tot, *indecl. adj.* so many.
Totus, *a, um, adj.* whole.
Traho, *ĕre, xi, ctum*, to draw.
Transeo, *ĭre, ii, itum*, to cross.
Trecenti, *ae, a, card. num. adj.* three hundred.
Tremulus, *a, um, adj.* trembling.
Trepidus, *a, um, adj.* trembling.
Tres, *tria, card. num. adj.* three.
Triplex, *icis, adj.* triple, threefold.
Tristitia, *ae, f.* sadness.
Troja, *ae, f.* 'Troy.
Tu, *tui, pers. pron.* thou.
Tueor, *ĕri, dep. vb.* to defend, behold.
Tum, *adv.* then.
Tumulus, *i, m.* tomb.
Turpis, *e, adj.* base, disgraceful.
Tutus, *a, um, adj.* safe.
Tuus, *a, um, poss. adj.* thy.

U.

- Ubi**, *adv.* where, when.
Ultimus, *a, um, superl. adj.* last.
Ulysses, *is, m.* Ulysses.
Umbra, *ae, f.* shadow.
Umbro, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to shade.
Undique, *adv.* on all sides.
Unus, *a, um, card. num. adj.* one.
Urbs, *is, f.* city.
Uro, *ĕre, ussi, ustum*, to burn.

Usus, *ūs, m.* use.

Ut, *conj.* that, as.

Uter, *utra, utrum, pron.* which of two, whether.

Uterque, *utraque, utrumque, pron.* each of two.

Utor, *i, usus, dep. vb. gov. abl.* to use.

Utrinque, *adv.* on both sides.

Utrum, *adv.* whether.

Uva, *ae, f.* grape.

V.

Vacca, *ae, f.* cow.

Vacuus, *a, um, adj.* empty.

Vadum, *i, n.* ford, shallow.

Valeo, *ēre, ui, itum, to be* powerful, avail.

Vastus, *a, um, adj.* vast.

Vectigal, *is, n.* tax.

Vehementer, *adv.* strongly.

Venetia, *ae, f.* Venetia, the country of the Veneti

Venio, *īre, vēni, ventum, to come.*

Venor, *āri, ātus, dep. vb. to hunt.*

Ventus, *i, m.* wind.

Ver, *is, n.* spring.

Verbum, *i, n.* word.

Verecundia, *ae, f.* modesty.

Vereor, *ēri, itus, dep. vb. to fear.*

Vero, *adv.* but, in truth.

Versus, *ūs, m.* verse.

Verto, *ēre, ti, sum, to change, turn.*

Verum, *i, n.* truth.

Verus, *a, um, adj.* true.

Vescor, *i, dep. vb. gov. abl.* to feed upon.

- Vestigium**, *i, n.* footstep.
Vestio, *īre, īvi, ītum*, to clothe.
Veto, *āre, ui, ūtum*, to forbid, hinder.
Via, *ae, f.* way.
Viator, *ōris, m.* traveller.
Vicissitudo, *inis, f.* change, vicissitude.
Vicinus, *i, m.* neighbour.
Victoria, *ae, f.* victory.
Video, *ēre, vīdi, vīsum*, to see.
Videor, *ēri, vīsus, dep. vb.* to seem.
Viginti, *indecl. num. adj.* twenty.
Vinco, *ēre, vīci, victum*, to conquer.
Vinculum, *i, n.* chain ; *pl.* prison.
Vindico, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to claim.
Vinum, *i, n.* wine.
Vir, *i, m.* man.
Vireo, *ēre, ui*, to be green.
Virtus, *tūtis, f.* virtue, valour.
Vis, *no gen. f.* force ; *pl. vires, ium*, strength.
Visus, *a, um, past part. of video*, seen.
Vita, *ae, f.* life.
Vitium, *i, n.* vice, fault.
Vito, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to avoid.
Vivo, *ēre, vixi, victum*, to live.
Vivus, *a, um*, alive.
Vix, *adv.* scarcely.
Voco, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to call.
Volo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to fly.
Volo, *velle, volui, irr. vb.* to wish, be willing ; *quid vellet*, what he wanted.
Volumen, *inis, n.* volume.
Votum, *i, n.* vow, prayer.

Vox, *vōcis*, *f.* voice.

Vulneratus, *a, um*, *past part. of vulnero*, wounded.

Vulnero, *āre, āvi, ātum*, to wound.

Vulnus, *ēris*, *n.* wound.

Vulpecula, *ae, f.* a little fox.

Vulpes, *is, f.* fox.

Vultis, *2nd pl. pres. ind. of volo*, to wish.

Z.

Zona, *ae, f.* zone.

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